

Mr Callaghan's game of buying time, page 16

C urges unions to intensify aid Grunwick strike

General Council yesterday called on the unions to intensify their support for the Grunwick strikers.

Scotland and Yorkshire intend to join the pickets today. Grunwick's managing director will meet Mr Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, today.

ers to join picket-line today

on to industrial disputes for their own purposes."

Mr Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, and Mr George Ward, managing director of Grunwick, will meet today, for the first time in an attempt to resolve the 10-month dispute.

An exchange of letters between Mr Booth and Mr Ward opened the way for a meeting.

Mr Roy Vernon, general secretary of Apex, will meet also Deputy Assistant Commissioner Wilfred Gibson at Scotland Yard today to discuss ways of reducing tension at the factory gates.

Our Political Reporter writes: Mr Booth is understood to be considering taking legal action against Sir Keith Joseph over remarks he allegedly made to a group of Chelmsford Conservatives Monday. He wrote a letter of complaint to Sir Keith last night.

Mr Booth stated: "My attention has been drawn to a report on page two of *The Times* of June 21, in which you are alleged to have said: 'that I had used all means, illegal and legal, fair and foul, to coerce workers into joining organizations they did not wish to join'."

He continued: "I also understand that you were under pressure from the news tapes as saying I have used 'all means, illegal and legal, fair and foul, very foul, to coerce workers citizens of this country, into joining organizations they did not wish to join'."

He asked Sir Keith either to substantiate those charges immediately or to provide a full public retraction and take steps to see that it is published in those newspapers which have seen fit to publish these serious allegations.

An application will be made in the High Court today by the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) and Apex to hasten the hearing of the case at Grunwick. The hearing is due to be heard on July 18 and the application will be made to bring it forward to next week.

The firm is challenging the legality of the Acas' belief of Grunwick workers on whether they wanted Apex to be recognized on the ground that the full procedure under the Employment Protection Act was not carried out. The firm maintains that only the Grunwick workers outside the firm were balloted.

Tory call: The Shadwell Cabinet last night urged the Government in view of the continuing violence and intimidation by the pickets to state categorically that the police had its full backing and support in carrying out their duties.

A policeman picking up helmets lost in yesterday's Police Gazette, page 2

chiefs tell unions they cannot defer elements until after phase two

and Chris... of their present deals beyond July 31.

Mr Eric Nevin, general secretary of the Merchant Navy and Airline Officers' Association, said yesterday: "The office of the general council's decision would be to extend phase two pay restraints beyond July 31 into a third phase, and we cannot see how they can claim to have a mandate for this. Nor can we understand how not accepting a pay increase can be interpreted as a breach of the policy. I am sure that everyone who voted for the 12-month rule as part of the pay policy did so on the basis that it was meant to be a minimum gap between settlements."

The union wants a rise of about a fifth starting in August.

The TUC economic committee is to have further talks with the Chancellor and his senior Cabinet colleagues before reporting to the general council on July 25. A statement will then be drawn up for the September conference.

The TUC will probably reach what is referred to as "White heat" as a "firm understanding" on pay rises will contain guidelines on permissible in-

creases but without an upper limit. Mr Lee Murray, general secretary of the Maritime Union, said he was confident of reaching an agreement on these lines.

The general council has already given its blessing to the introduction of certain collective bargaining freedoms such as self-financing productivity agreements and improvements in occupational pensions schemes, both of which will be allowed from August 1.

Unions will not be permitted to make up for ground lost over the past two years of voluntary restraint. Mr Murray said that trade unionists had been "left in no doubt that the agreement means accepting some reductions in living standards over the next 12 months".

The general council urged the Prime Minister to support the recent proposals of the Holland working party set up by the Manpower Services Commission for wide-ranging help for people aged 16 to 18 in finding work.

Meeting a day after the announcement of a new surge in unemployment as school-leavers enter the job market, the general council gave full

Continued on page 21, col 4

Detectives 'experts on crime' seek new jobs

fraud and commercial crime, owing to undervaluation and lack of promotion opportunities, seek occupation in the private sector."

The disgruntled detectives say they are seeking a just reward for work performed.

"If you wish to take advantage of this wide experience in the security field privately or in business, send genuine offers to a box number at the newspaper."

The officers, who chucked in their pay for the advertisement, are middle-ranking detectives. The West German equivalent of sergeants and inspectors. A spokesman said today: "We are completely satisfied with our terms. We will accept good offers."

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If you're going to smoke a cigarette with substitute surely it makes sense to smoke a low tar one.

Tobacco substitutes are designed to do one thing: to reduce the tar yield of cigarettes. But be warned.

They're not a magic ingredient.

They won't impart the qualities of a 'low tar' cigarette to a 'low to middle tar' cigarette.

In fact, the only sensible way to use a tobacco substitute is to blend it with tobacco to produce a cigarette which the Government is prepared to define as a 'low tar' cigarette.

Next week, two new Silk Cut cigarettes with tobacco substitute go on sale.

These will give you a touch more flavour than all-tobacco Silk Cut.

And, as you'd expect, a touch less tar.

On sale next week. 47p and 55p.



Recommended retail price.

LOW TAR As defined by H.M. Government.
EVERY PACKET CARRIES A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING

HOME NEWS

Bill to help homeless sure of easy passage

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The new homelessness Bill returns to standing committee in the Commons today practically assured of an easy passage because its sponsors have accepted controversial amendments giving local authorities more discretion.

The Bill, sponsored by Mr Stephen Ross, Liberal spokesman on housing, with government backing, seeks to place a duty on housing authorities to provide permanent accommodation for homeless people. Mr Ross accepted yesterday that local authorities' valid objections must be met.

But he admitted that he had accepted the amendments mainly because he feared that the Bill might be lost.

Three main changes concern "self-induced" homelessness, the definition of priority groups, and preventing people from one area demanding help in another. Joint discussions are expected between Liberal, Labour and Conservative MPs to thrash out definitions.

Mr Ross has succeeded in extending the Bill to cover Scotland, against government opposition, but he conceded yesterday that there is now no chance of including help for the single homeless.

The developments were welcomed yesterday by the seven charities who were concerned that the amendments might wreck the Bill.

Consortium to study power from windmills

By Kenneth Owen

Technology Correspondent: Britain has the technology to develop windmills as a source of energy, but the economics are doubtful and the effect on the environment may prove unacceptable, the Department of Energy said yesterday.

Showing cautious interest in the possibility, the department announced that a detailed study of the design and economics of a large windmill (known as an aerogenerator) is to be completed by an industrial consortium.

It will be paid for by the department (£57,000), the consortium (£75,000) and the South of Scotland Electricity Board and the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board (work to value of £10,000).

The consortium includes Cleveland Bridge and Engineering, Hawker Siddeley Dynamics, Taylor Woodrow Construction and the Electrical Research Association.

An assessment of wind energy prospects written by the Energy Technology Research Unit at Harwell was published yesterday.

In a pursuant parliamentary reply, Mr Eadie, Under Secretary of State, Department of Energy, said the report indicated that exploration of wind energy using large machines installed in high average wind speeds might become economic if fossil fuel prices rose much.

Such wind speeds occurred near coasts, particularly in the West and North. Suitable sites were hillocks and coastal uplands.

Mr Eadie continued: "The report concludes that a clear economic case cannot be made for a programme large enough to make a significant contribution.

£240,000 for research on child brainpower

From John Charters

Manchester

An award of £240,000 has been made by the Medical Research Council to a team working at Manchester University medical school on studies of brain development in babies before and after birth.

The award, one of the largest made to Manchester's medical school, is regarded as a recognition of that city's emergence as a centre of excellence in the field of mental health research related to children.

It has been made in order to allow a team of six researchers and six technicians led by Professor John Dobbing, holder of the recently established Chair of Child Growth and Development, to continue their work for five years. The original allocation, five years ago, was £80,000.

Professor Dobbing's main object of research is preventive measures against brain damage in newborn children. Work carried out so far has indicated that the last three months of a pregnancy are crucial, because it is then that the growth of baby can be affected by maternal malnutrition. "Even if an expectant mother lives in one of the world's worst slums, baby seems to be all right until two thirds of the way through the pregnancy," the professor said yesterday.

The team had also discovered one of the vulnerable growth periods in the development of a baby's brain was longer than hitherto thought: from about the twenty-seventh

week of pregnancy to at least 18 months after birth.

The more severe forms of mental retardation, involving children who have to spend their whole, usually brief, lives in institutions, remained an intractable problem. However, it was there that much of the team's future research would be concentrated.

Much of that research will concern what Professor Dobbing calls the "engineering construction" of an apparently unscarred brain that has never functioned correctly. He said that about a third of the grossly retarded patients in this country had brain defects that were totally unexplained by such factors as heredity, parental disease, or injury during gestation.

Because such a line of research may well involve massive mathematical calculations resulting from post-mortem studies, Professor Dobbing looks forward to cooperating with his next-door neighbour in the Manchester medical school, Professor Brian Pullet of the Medical Biophysics Department, who recently developed a range of "Magician" computer equipment. The team already cooperates with other organisations in Manchester.

"This is not a field in which we are ever likely to announce any 'miracle cures,'" Professor Dobbing said. "We believe, however, that some important answers may lie in prevention and we are deeply gratified that our work has been recognized by the Medical Research Council to the extent of this very substantial grant."

tion to the nation's energy supply. However, it considers that the prospects for achieving better performance and cost comparison should be kept under review because large-scale aerogenerators could become more attractive in the case of future scarcity of other energy sources.

Aerogenerators would be about the size of a large electricity pylon. A 46-metre diameter rotor on a 30 metre high pylon would generate about a megawatt.

It would be technically feasible to install about 3,000 aerogenerators on hillocks, the report says, with 7,000 more on open sites near the coast.

That might save the equivalent of about eight million tons of coal a year.

Dr Walter Marshall, chief scientist to the department, told a press conference yesterday that if the 3,000 hillock sites proved environmentally acceptable, the economics of producing the machines would be reasonable. But fewer sites would mean no mass-production of machines, in which case the scheme would be economic only if there were really large increases in fossil-fuel prices.

He doubts whether the scheme would be environmentally acceptable.

The Prospects for the Generation of Electricity from Wind Energy in the United Kingdom (Department of Energy, Energy Paper 21, Stationery Office, £2.25).

Bridge cost £58.5m

The revised estimate of the cost of the Humber Bridge is £58.5m from the original £27m, it was disclosed at yesterday's annual meeting of the Humber Bridge Board.

Mr Robinson said that the

Ironbridge named Museum of the Year

By Philip Howard

The Ironbridge Gorge Museum, one of the most interesting and exciting of the new breed of industrial museums, was yesterday proclaimed Museum of the Year.

The award, sponsored by The Illustrated London News and National Heritage, was announced by Mr Kenneth Robinson, chairman of the Arts Council.

Ironbridge, Shropshire, opened in 1973, preserves and displays many seminal aspects of the industrial revolution. It has developed its exhibition areas to cover six square miles of the Severn Gorge between Coalbrookdale and Coalport, and has three main centres, all open daily. They are: the Coalbrookdale Museum and the Abraham Darby blast furnace site; the Blisworth Hill open air museum, where the historic industries of iron, coal and clay are being recreated on a site of 42 acres; and the first iron bridge in the world, cast in 1779.

The award is made to the museum, rather than the judges, by whom, within the limits of its budget, most enterprise in making improvements to the museum and in the display of its collection, Sir Hugh Casson, chairman of the judges, mentioned, particularly the opening of the Coalport China Works Museum, the installation of electronic listening posts with 90-second commentary, and the interpretative information centre in the tollhouse at the end of the bridge.

Mr Robinson said that the

award had helped to transform

the iron bridge, cast in 1779, from which the 1977 Museum of the Year takes its name.

The London Illustrated News

announced that the award is to be extended into Europe by choice of emerging art forms as well as by choice of European cultural foundation.

Ironbridge and subsequent winners of the British award will go forward as candidates for the European prize. Mr Bishop said: "I am sure that Ironbridge, which thus becomes

an international and only secondly on

the European stage, will be

the European award.

Accepting the cheque for £2,000 and a porcelain sculpture by Henry Moore, Mr Cossor, director of the Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust,

said that museum staff first on

admission and only secondly on

the European stage, will be

the European award.

Whether the Bill will meet the wishes of liberal MPs is another matter. The number of liberal Labour seats in Scotland is 12, and Professor McGilvray said: "The estimate of value added in manufacturing sectors is significantly higher than the official figures for Scotland".

The analysis showed a Scottish economy which was highly diversified. Production was no longer concentrated on traditional industries such as shipbuilding and heavy engineering. The pattern of trade was also highly diverse.

In particular, the Liberals

want to provide for a system

of regional representation

rather than the first-past-the-post system. They will not be content with a deal which puts the new system in a vital position, leaving it to the Commons to make a choice later.

The proposed sitting of the House of Commons yesterday

meant that the Labour Party

national executive could not

meet, but Mr Norman Atkinson, left-wing MP for Birmingham, Tipton and Tipton, and treasurer of the party, had given notice that he

would propose that the general

principle of the Bill, if

it was agreed to by the

Liberal Labour group, should be

accepted.

The survey reports an

increase of 3.5 per cent since

February in the price of houses

valued between £12,500 and

£20,000, a 3 per cent average

rise in the cost of terrace and semi-detached properties below £12,500, a 2.5 per cent increase

in prices of houses valued

between £20,000 and £25,000,

and a 2.5 per cent rise in prices over £25,000.

Mr Michael Rains, chairman of the society's estate agency committee, said last night:

"Normally, a 9 per cent fall

in available property over three months would spell boom conditions. However, the total of average 3 per cent

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PARLIAMENT, June 22, 1977.

Laker gets permission for New York flights

House of Lords

The Government are to designate Laker Airways for the New York route where under the new air services agreement two operators will be possible, Lord Oran, Lord in Waiting said at question time.

Lord Boyd-Carpenter (C) had asked whether the Government could make a statement on the outcome of the discussions with the United States authorities on the review of the Bermuda agreement in respect of air services between the United States and British territories.

Lord Oran—Agreement was reached in the early hours of today on the principles and main provisions of a new air services agreement to replace Bermuda. The final text now has to be drafted before the new agreement can be signed, probably next month. Some further negotiations are taking place this afternoon.

The Secretary of State for Trade is to make a statement in the Commons tomorrow afternoon.

Lady Burton of Coventry (Lab) On behalf of our own airline travellers might I offer congratulations to British Airways and the Government for what they have done in this venture?

Would it not be in order to congratulate the airline on behalf of our delegation in these talks and the Secretary of State for Trade for what they have brought about?

Does he realize the ridiculous nature of the past when empty places were being ferried to and fro across the Atlantic? It is useful that this matter has been brought, it is logical, in my opinion.

Lord Oran—Yes, it was one of the main objectives of the negotiations to bring about more economical operation of services and I think we can look forward to that being the situation. What she said about congratulations to Mr Shoveller and his colleagues is warmly welcomed.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, for the Opposition—What disturbs some people in this country is that two great civilized countries should have come so close to a complete breakdown after six months' notice. Then when the negotiations got ultimatum and an all-night sitting, is this the way in which two civilized countries, closely allied with each other, ought to behave?

What is the explanation of this having taken place? It worries me, if it does not worry the Government.

Lord Oran—The Government have been worried. There has been a great deal at stake in this. It is a highly competitive industry in which both nations, highly civilized, have nevertheless strong interests and there are strong interests on both sides of the negotiating table. It often happens that brinkmanship is one of the weapons used. Perhaps it ought not to be in an ideal world, but I am talking of the real world.

It is our hope (the salaried) that as a result of this negotiation, this country will be able to have a larger share of the North Atlantic trade. That was one of our main objectives.

Labour peer attacks judicial bench

Three High Court judges had left

off a rapier because he was supposed to have an Army career, and it was this somebody was shaken up on the judicial bench, Lord Blyton (Lab) said during questions.

Lord Ingewood (C) had asked if the Government had called for the particular evidence which was claimed to support the allegation made by the Chief Constable of Staffordshire (as reported in the press) that judges and magistrates were afraid to deal with criminals as they should.

Lord Harris of Greenwich, Minister of State, Home Office.

The Chief Constable replied that he did not believe that any magistrate or judge was inhibited by fear of reprisals from passing heavy sentences when they thought them appropriate and that he had no evidence to suggest that judges or magistrates are in any way unwilling to do their duty.

Lord Ingewood—Whatever was intended, the remark was irresponsible and ill-advised coming from a Chief Constable, not least because it does not take much to imagine that such a remark would occur in the Assembly, which would occur in the Assembly if a magistrate had made such a remark about the courage of police constables.

Lord Harris of Greenwich—Magistrates are not responsible for statements made by chief officers of police. The Chief Constable of Staffordshire had a long distinguished career and we should take account of that.

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Fear that
suggested
erode it

There's more to be said for buying Princess than almost any other car.

It's not just we at Leyland who say so.

In 1976 of all the cars road tested by Autocar, the Princess 2200 HLS was awarded the highest overall rating.

They rated the Princess higher than the Renault 20TL, Rolls Royce Silver Shadow, Saab 99GL, Ferrari Dino 308, Citroen Pallas, Lancia Beta 2000 and 54 others.

Judged on performance, steering, handling, brakes, comfort (front and back), driver's aids, controls, noise, stowage, routine service and ease of driving the Princess 2200 HLS came out top of them all.

Why?

Well, first things first.

The very beginning was before there was a Princess range of cars at all.

There were the old 1800's which had served thousands of motorists very well indeed. A car with a mass of advanced engineering in it and a tremendous amount of interior space—but one with a design which was beginning to date.

The brief to the designers of the Princess was that they should design a car that incorporated all the best engineering features of the 1800, and add some more.

That they should design a car with the highest possible degree of interior refinement consistent with the price—which was to be highly competitive. And above all that they should design a car that was a 'stunner'.

A car whose lines and looks would make it catch the eye wherever it was driven. From Land's End to John O'Groats.

And from Calais to Constantople—for the Princess had to appeal to motorists across Europe.

Nothing but the best was going to be good enough. And seldom have such pains been taken in every stage of design, testing, engineering, retesting, redesigning and production of a new car.

Well, a little over two years ago the Princess was launched.

We were delighted with the car—but the motoring world is not easy to please and so their reaction to the Princess was all the more satisfying.

'A superb example of British engineering' said the Daily Express.

'The beauty is not skin deep' said the Sunday People.

So it seems we had got the engineering right, but what about the interior comfort?

'Excellent control layout and a driver's seat to suit most sizes...it is still a more roomy car than most of its competitors...with two tall people in front and seated where their length of legs demands there is still comfortable knee-room for two of the same size people behind. Width is generous, too.' Autocar.

So it appears we succeeded in getting approval for the huge amount of interior space that our designers had created.

But what about the most important feature of all? The Princess styling.

'The most exciting piece of styling carried out in Britain since the war' said the Daily Express.

'Brilliantly designed' said the Sunday Express.

Very fulsome praise indeed—but not undeserved, as we at Leyland think, of course.

And there's more to that 'enormously appealing' shape than meets the eye. More of that in a while.

It was all summed up by Cars and Car Conversions who called the Princess 'One of the best new cars from any manufacturer to come my way.'

And it wasn't just the motor-ing press who were acclaiming the Princess either. The ultimate judge, you the motorist, was approving of the Princess in your own way.

After just nine months, it became the ninth best seller out of over 150 models available in the U.K. 'Which goes to prove' as Autocar said 'that the small cars are not having it all their own way.'

Alright, so the car was obviously a success. But precisely what was it that everybody was applauding so generously?

Well let's start with that styling. The car has most distinctive and racy lines. It looks as though it is impatient to get going. Almost as though it was moving when it is parked.

But that aerodynamic shape has a great many advantages which are quite separate from the look of the car.

For one thing the small frontal area of the car and the continuous, easy line to the higher back, helps the car to cut cleanly through the air with the least possible resistance. And the less wind resistance a car creates, the less petrol it uses. So there's one great advantage. A saving in petrol—which at today's prices isn't to be sneezed at.

And with less wind resistance, there's less wind noise. It isn't only that, of course, which makes the Princess such a quiet car to travel in—but it helps.

Another advantage of the Princess shape is that it is big where you need it to be big—you need it to be big in the passenger compartment—especially in the back—and in the boot.

Look at these statistics:

Front seat leg reach up to 50.2"

Rear seat leg reach up to 49.2". Interior width is a good 4" more than most of the Princess's competitors. And an extra 4" is a lot of room in a car.

The boot has 19 cu ft of space. Bags of room.

Now let's turn to some of the 'engineering' features of the Princess.

Start at the bottom—the tyres.

From its concept the Princess was designed to run on very wide section tyres mounted on comparatively narrow rims—for the technically minded the combination is in fact 185/70SR13 on 4J" rims. This is to incorporate the side-wall flexibility into the suspension. Denovo tyres are also available as an optional extra on all four Princess models. The suspension is the now famous and unique Hydragas® system.

The Hydragas suspension embodies all the lessons learned from years of Hydrolastic experience.

That means a very smooth ride free from roll.

And there are other benefits of Hydragas suspension.

By combining springing and damping in a single unit it gives great simplicity and freedom of engineering action, and contributes as Autocar put it to the car's undoubtedly structural efficiency and moderate weight.

The Princess has a maximum towing weight of 20 cwt (22 ewt on 2200 models)*. This moderate weight also helps to keep petrol consumption down to a minimum.

The Princess 1800 and 1800HL will do 33.5 mpg at a steady 50 mph and a touring figure of 27 mpg*.

Nor is the big 6 cylinder engine in the 2200HL and 2200HLS any greedier. You can expect 34.0 mpg at a steady 50 mph, or 26.2 mpg on a touring run*.

And since the Princess has an enormous 16 gallon petrol tank it means that in a 1800 HL at a steady

50 mph you could drive 530 miles without stopping to refuel.

But back to the bottom of the car and its protection. There are 73 sq ft of underbody seal on every Princess.

And that is just one of the rust prevention techniques you'll find on the Princess.

Every car gets an electro-phoretic dip, there are plastic front wheel arch liners and there is wax sprayed into the inside of all the doors and wax is injected into all the box members. That's five quite separate actions taken to prevent rust.

If you're lucky you might find two or three on any car that is competitive to the Princess.

But then perhaps they aren't so beautiful as the Princess—so perhaps it doesn't matter quite so much if they don't last quite as long.

And then there's the engine.

Well it's sideways or transverse, of course.

The transverse engine was pioneered in the Mini and many other manufacturers have tried to copy it, but Leyland Cars have consistently kept a step or two ahead.

The advantages of the sideways engine in the Princess are space, safety, and efficiency.

Space under the bonnet, which means the engine is easier to service—it's easier to fit new parts. And if it's easier, it's cheaper.

And interior space. The front wheel drive means that there is no bulky transmission tunnel running through the passenger compartment to the back wheels.

And the transverse engine is safer in the event of an accident, because the engine is mounted in such a way that it can't be pushed into the passenger compartment.

Both the 1800 and six cylinder 2200 engines are extremely quiet and perform with flair.

The 1800 and 1800 HL accelerate from 0 to 60 mph in 16.2 seconds and have a top speed of 92 mph. The 2200 HL and 2200 HLS reach 60 mph in 11.8 seconds and have a top speed of 105.4 mph.*

The unusual combination of six cylinders in a 2.2 litre engine gives the 2200 models a degree of smoothness and power usually associated with much larger (and thirstier) engines.

Automatic transmission is available on all four Princess models as an optional extra.

There are still some more engineering benefits of the Princess that we must look at before we can relax in the comfort of the car itself—but bear with us. We warned you there was more to be said for buying a Princess.

For example we ought to mention the sealed cooling system with spillage tank. That means you very seldom have to worry about the radiator.

We ought to mention that the critical parts of the exhaust system are aluminised for longer life. That means it's less likely to corrode.

And as you know corroding

exhaust systems are one of the major expenses on some cars.

We ought to mention the power assisted twin circuit 'L-split' brake system. If you have a brake pipe failure—very unlikely—you will always have both front brakes and at least one back brake working.

And also the front brakes are power assisted discs.

We ought to mention the electric cooling fan which reduces noise and increases performance and fuel economy.

We ought to mention the rubber mounted steering rack, which makes the car very quiet. And the bonnet supported by gas filled struts, which makes it extremely easy to raise and lower.

And we certainly ought to mention the temperature control on the carburettor intake of 1800 models. We should mention that because apart from it winning a Design Council Award it helps start-up and cold running as well as contributing towards the car's economy.

The Princess has an exceptionally high degree of rigidity, too. That means the car won't twist so much under stress or as it gets older.

It keeps the wheels in the right place on the road, helps the doors to shut firmly even after years of running—and that cuts wind noise.

Now it's time to get into the car.

What a relief. To sink into that deep comfortable seat, and give way to the feeling of well-being that comes from sitting in a Princess.

The driver's seat on the Princess adjusts to 240 different positions.

Up, down, back, forward and reclining.

It doesn't matter if you are a five foot gymnast or a twenty stone shot-putter, you'll be comfortable in the Princess.

The panel is full of useful information.

As you'd expect there's the speedometer, brake failure warning, oil and ignition lights, heater control, fuel and water temperature gauges and illuminated controls.

But in addition you'll find a seat belt warning light, child locks, twin tungsten headlights (on 1800's), quartz halogen headlights (on 2200's), a heated rear window and inertia seat belts.

On the steering column, there's the horn, and the useful two speed wiper, washer and flick wiper control.

The windscreen washer is an electric four jet system which is most efficient at clearing the flies and dirt.

The windscreen itself is set deep below the bonnet level which helps to prevent lacerations to passenger and driver in accidents.

All designed to make your

journey in any Princess a safe as well as a pleasant one.

The heater has a 3-speed fan and recirculatory air control.

If you're in heavy traffic you can recirculate the air in the car without taking in the fumes of other cars. And it's a massive 5.5 kw, too. So you shouldn't get cold in your Princess, whatever the weather.

And your windows shouldn't mist up either. There's even a side window de-mister.

If you're lucky enough to own a 2200 HLS you'll find even more extras which are fitted as standard.

You'll find a radio. You'll find tinted windows and arm rests between the front seats.

You'll find two cigar lighters. One within reach of back seat passengers, and rear reading lights.

The four Princesses are remarkable value by any standards.

Especially when you consider what you get!

But there are other financial benefits to be gained from owning a Princess.

For example, all four Princesses are in insurance Category Four. This is one or even two groups lower than most of its competitors. This could save you anything from £40.00—£100.00 every year.

What's more, with most insurance companies the Princess is the only car in its group that isn't subject to both a loading and excess payment.

The Princess is also surprisingly economical to service. The engine is easy to get at, Unipart spares are in plentiful supply and fairly priced. And the sales and service dealer network is the largest in the U.K.

It's not surprising that a spare part from Coventry should be cheaper than one from Japan. But compare the cost of spares for the Princess with other British and European manufacturers. In nearly every case the Princess wins out handsomely.

The bonnet on a Princess 1800 costs £30.50* for example, compared to £76.32 on the Ford Granada and £103.36 on the Saab 99.

And don't forget Leycare and Supercovers.

Supercovers is the most comprehensive form of unlimited mileage warranty offered by any British car manufacturer.

And you have the option to increase it for another year if you wish to.

And there's even more to be said for buying a Princess—but space has finally run out.

We have just one more argument to persuade you—perhaps the most impressive of all.

A test drive.

Come and see and sit in and drive a Princess.

And there's no more we can say than that.



L Princess

A range of beautifully thought out cars. From Leyland Cars. With Supercovers.

PRINCESS 1800, 2100, 2200, 2200HL, £3,394.17, 2200HL, £4,315.64 (CAR FEATURED). PRICES INCLUDE PERIODIC REEL BELTS, CAR TAX AND VAT, DELIVERY AND NUMBER PLATES EXTRA.

*Source: Leyland Engineering Figures. Performance figures from independent Motor Testing Journals. Prices quoted correct at time of going to press. © Hydragas Registered Trade Mark.

WEST EUROPE

Gaullists fight on as Bill on proportional representation passes

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, June 22

Within a week of the serious clash between the Gaullists and the Government over the Bill ratifying the agreement on direct European elections, the National Assembly last night approved, with two dissenting votes, the accompanying Bill, stipulating that these elections would take place by proportional representation on the basis of national lists. It applies only to the first election to the European Parliament next year.

The Gaullists had placed on record their strong misgivings about the principle of direct elections in the discussion of the first Bill, and were overruled.

But the Gaullists did not give up without a fight. M Michel Debré, the former Gaullist Prime Minister, and defender of national sovereignty, lead the Gaullists into battle.

He tabled an amendment which made the holding of elections dependent on an international agreement limiting the competence of the European Assembly. But M Christian Bonnet, the Interior Minister, declared that it amounted

to an "injunction to the government."

It was therefore unacceptable under the terms of the constitution, he said, as it was outside the competence of Parliament. Both M Debré and the Communists described this as a procedural device, but were overruled.

But M Debré did not accept defeat. He demanded of the Government a solemn guarantee that it would in future oppose any change in the voting system which would endanger the individuality of the republic.

The Interior Minister had, however, made it clear that under Article 2 of the constitution, France was "an indivisible republic", and that it would be impossible to change the voting system proposed by the Government without amending the constitution.

But the Assembly did not regard the minister's solemn assurances on this point as adequate, and a chance coalition of Gaullists, Socialists and Communists, with a couple of Reformers and Republicans thrown in, voted an amendment stipulating that any change in the voting system was a matter for the exclusive competence of Parliament.

Plans agreed for North Sea oilrig blow-outs

Oslo, June 22.—Eight West European nations, including Britain, agreed here today on plans to combat oil well blow-outs and pollution in the North Sea.

Ministers and officials called for effective emergency arrangements to tackle the kind of situation created by the Bravo platform blow-out.

Mr Bjartmar Gjerde, the Norwegian Industries Minister, said afterwards that Mr Paul "Red" Adair, the American whose team capped the Bravo well, was working on a plan for dealing with North Sea emergencies.—Reuter.

Tankerload of poison in Italian river

From Our Correspondent
Rome, June 22

About 100,000 people were without water in seven towns and villages in southern Piedmont today after a road tanker containing 12 tonnes of poisonous carbon tetrachloride overturned into the River Scrivia.

The Scrivia is a tributary of the Po and fears arose that the poison might be carried across northern Italy.

Local authorities said, however, that the substance, which is insoluble and heavier than water, appeared to have stayed near the lorry in the slow-moving river.

It is no surprise that the text

on détente contains no explicit reference to its ideological aspects, but the Soviet leader made a distinction yesterday between "ideological competition", which was the position between France and Russia and which he was not prepared to give up; and "ideological war", which was what the United States was indulging in, contrary to the Helsinki Agreement.

The relevant document, in diplomatic language, does make oblique references to this such as "the spirit of détente must not be thwarted by the policy of blocks"; or "it must take into consideration the legitimate interests and the standpoints of other countries, and maintain a favourable atmosphere between states".

There is a specific reference to the fact that the "respect for the rights of man and the fundamental freedoms by all states constitutes one of the bases for a deep improvement of their mutual relations".

There is another little phrase

in the general declaration, to which the French Government attached great importance.

Mr Brezhnev did not succeed

in persuading President Giscard d'Estaing to take a more active part in current disarmament talks at Vienna or elsewhere.

His insistence on this point was countered by the suggestion that it was up to the two great nuclear powers to show the world that they could not

achieve more convincingly

than others in doing so.

Mr Giscard d'Estaing, however, did not feel that the Helsinki Agreement had been violated.

Of course, it is intentions, and not texts, that count. But in this and other respects President Brezhnev probably felt it advisable to move a little way towards the French standpoint in his desire to demonstrate the continued friendship of France to his country's present morale.

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June 22 1977

Ex relief for wear and tear of clothing

Inland Revenue

Mr Justice Walton said that the tax master in the appeal related to expenditure incurred by the taxpayer over the cost of his working clothes and his spectacles and purchasing a washing machine in which his working clothes were laundered. The taxpayer was employed by International Computers Ltd as fitter and welder doing dirty and dangerous work on the clothing. He was not supplied with clothing by his employers. His claim was for £71 for wear and tear to his clothing, an unspecified amount for his spectacles which got damaged by pieces of metal flying around, and for half of the cost of purchasing a washing machine.

Anybody who was assessed to Schedule E tax was limited in the amount of deductions which he could make from the earnings of his office to no more than £100 "wholly, exclusively and necessarily" in the performance of his duties. The words mean exactly what they say. The short question, therefore, was whether the taxpayer bought a pair of trousers, that was money "wholly, exclusively and necessarily" expended in the performance of his duties as an engineer.

One only had to look at the type of clothing purchased for that question to have to be answered in the negative. The taxpayer was in itself quite ordinary clothing which one had quite ordinary clothing which the taxpayer was free to wear at any time and for any purposes and where it was

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NO 531 OF 1977

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round at Wimbledon in 1972 which was less difficult than usual because that was "boycot" year. He is a man attentive to points of detail, and mentally better informed than Panatta for the crash-test development of tennis as it is played abroad.

He did well yesterday. But one felt all the time that, whereas Mayer was intent on doing his job as efficiently as possible, Panatta was aware that talent would suffice for his purpose. He probably spared a passing thought for the wine he would choose for dinner.

Mottram is a player of breath-taking violence. He is also uncommonly boisterous in his reactions, interrupting the continuity of a match. Especially when it is going badly for him. He did it again yesterday. The Preston-born Patrician, having won the first two sets and lost the third, broke to 4-3

Then there was a long delay while Nastase went into his "act" and Mottram sat on his sweater, removed it, then put it back on. When play was resumed, Mottram lost his service and, eventually, the match. He later made it clear that he had been the Nastase-inspired interruption had changed the complexion of the match.

He would have been delighted, he said, rather than surprised had Nastase been disqualified. But Mottram was allowed to get away with his ramrod as he so often does.

Later, Nastase, in a New York Times interview, Parson about the incident in the dressing room and observed: "I told you that, 'I'll kill you.' Knowing the New York Times, it would have been an even money contest."

Edmondson, aged 22, won last year's Australian championship. Stan Smith, that is the regal end to centre court at Goffified were court six, while Mottram leads the grand final and was recently the French champion.

Jimed that he is not player in the he lacks, perhaps, motivation, for Mottram, who has a sense of a sudden I he had not expected always capable with the ordained yesterday. Goffit at the crossroads again ahead, read.

But Borg, like most Swedes, tends to be gloomy, inviting nightmares but eventually rousing the summons of the alarm clock. He did so yesterday. "I wasn't fit enough," Edmondson said later, "I tried as hard as I could, but I couldn't keep it up. He lost 7lb in the course of the match."

Britain's two leading men both won. Mark Cox won in straight sets against John Alexander, one of the most threatening "floaters" in the draw. There was only one break in each set and only one break point of them to Alexander. But the Australian's only break points occurred when Cox was serving for the first and third sets.

It was an admirably solid performance by Cox. He never gave Alexander a chance to catch him.

His service games, rang with authority and his returns often lured Alexander into volleying errors. Later, Cox modestly suggested that his first-the break points gave his the psychological advantage was somewhat fortuitous.

But the shot he was talking about merely put Alexander 0-30 down at 6-6 in the first set. As a winner, it might as easily have been clean, and the game and set



The "act": Nastase, two sets down, appeals to spectators to move away from the court.

had still to be won. Cox, incidentally, kept on his pullover and did not sit down during the changeover. He is a restless, busy competitor, who can be a bore.

By contrast, Alexander is slower between points. The Australian's game is all measured violence. With Phillip Dent and Ross Case, he leads the new generation of tennis players. He is not an easy man to beat.

Christopher Mottram was equally sound in disposing of less than opposition, from Frew McMillan. But John Lloyd, who won the first two sets, was beaten in five by Ken Rosewall. The Australian's two leading men both won.

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At 6-1, he seldom plays the forecourt because she is not strong enough. Anne Smith, of Dallas, three years older, took a set from Billie Jean King. Miss Smith, who recently won the French junior championship, is a natural athlete, balanced and bouncy. She is a cute and tough competitor, too. Her name is instantly forgettable. But it will keep cropping up. We shall get used to it.

Dianne Fromboltz, the 20-year-old Australian who beat Susan Barker in last week's Federation Cup, matches, had to withdraw through illness. From the women's singles, in which she was seeded ninth. Because she had not played in the competition, her place was taken by a lucky loser—another Australian, Christine O'Neill—who was promptly beaten by Jane Stratton.

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Laver's mind makes appointments that his body cannot quite keep

By Geoffrey Green

If sentiment and affection could have had their way, then there would only have been one winner when Dick Stockton, of the United States, the No 9 seed, and Rod Laver, Australian champion of champions through 1960s and twice holder of the grand slam, took the centre court for the opening match of the afternoon session. Laver clearly was the crowd's sun, as sunshines and shadow for once danced across the

out of him on a quickening court, and for the last hour and a half of a dual in the sun his mind was making appointments his body could not quite keep. Yet there came many a dazzling passage when he dismissed the ball from his presence with the air of a man who had seen his last day.

All honour, however, to Stockton for working his way steadily out of a picklish situation. He knew where most of the sympathies lay and he had known his place to them. His case must have issued a warning. Every set.

Here indeed was one of the golden glories of yesterday with emotion and memory on his side. Yet the crowd was Stockton at 25 the junior man, 12 previous years, whose powerful young legs took him to the finishing post first by 3-6, 9-7, 6-4, 7-5 and end of two and three quarter absorbing hours of contrasting styles.

Age sadly is all in life's game. Laver, having taken the opening set, led 4-1 in the second, then 3-1 in the third, and 5-4 in the fourth. But slowly the sap ran

the old champion, 39 years old next September, nodding in approval. At those moments, memories must have returned to him like turning the picture pages of a family album. Stockton, too, now varied his game with several changes of rhythm, sight and touch of sufficient consistency.

When it was all over and the crowd had stood to both players for a fine sporting match, Laver said: "I think Actual's thought could win. I like Dick. He has his reasons with the crowd on my side for sentimental reasons. I thought I played fairly well. I had a lot of chances but I was not quite aggressive enough."

Yesterday's results at Wimbledon

Men's singles

First round

S. H. STOKTON (U.S.) beat **C. M. MOTTRAM** (Australia), 6-1, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.

S. R. SMITH (U.S.) beat **C. M. PASARELLA** (Argentina), 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

N. PHILIPPI (Yugoslavia) beat **V. J. NASTASE** (Romania), 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

S. E. TESCHER (U.S.) beat **R. COOPER** (U.S.), 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

P. DOMINGUEZ (France) beat **R. SCHREIBER** (U.S.), 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

J. ANDREWS (Venezuela) beat **K. ROSEWALL** (Australia), 6-3, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

G. WILFRED (U.S.) beat **H. D. DICKINSON** (U.S.), 6-3, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

E. C. DODD (Australia), 6-1, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

K. LLOYD (GBR) beat **A. M. LEWIS** (U.S.), 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

E. TESCHER (U.S.) beat **P. DUPRE** (U.S.), 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

P. DOMINGUEZ (France) beat **R. SCHREIBER** (U.S.), 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

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G. WILFRED (U.S.) beat **J. U. MORRISON** (U.S.), 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

B. M. BERTMAN (USA) beat **D. E. LYTTLE** (U.S.), 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

V. KARLOVSKY (U.S.) beat **G. NAYER** (U.S.), 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

A. LACER (U.S.) beat **A. J. MATTA** (U.S.), 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

B. BORG (Sweden) beat **N. B. SMITH** (GBR), 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

J. R. SMITH (GBR) beat **H. G. BIRDIE** (U.S.), 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

J. S. CONNORS (U.S.) beat **N. C. SMITH** (GBR), 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

W. PIRAL (Poland) beat **J. U. MORRISON** (U.S.), 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

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G. VILAS (Argentina) beat **J. M. YATES** (U.S.), 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

P. KRONI (Australia) beat **D. E. LYTTLE** (U.S.), 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

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M. STEPHENSON (U.S.) beat **G. P. KACHEL** (Australia), 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

M. STEPHENSON (U.S.) beat **G**

SPORT.

Cricket

Batsmen blinded by Procter's pace as much as by the sun

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
SOUTHAMPTON: Gloucestershire beat Hampshire by seven runs.

An enthralling game of cricket, containing the most dramatic shifts of fortune, was first of all lost for Gloucestershire by their batting, then won for them by Procter's bowling, then won again for Hampshire by a partnership between Turner and Cowley before finally being won by Gloucestershire off the second ball of the last over.

Not in the whole sporting world can there be much better value for the masses than a day like this, starting at 11.00 and not finishing until 7.30. Twenty-five pence an hour it cost them. At the end of it even the ranks of Tuscany could not forbear from cheering Procter to the echo when he won the Gold Award. As bowler and captain and sportsman they had seen Procter, one of the great cricketers of the age, in marvellous form.

After having lost their last seven wickets for 34 runs in 20 overs on a perfect pitch for batting, only a supreme effort by Procter was likely to stop Hampshire from making the 181 they needed to win. Procter clearly thought so. Not even in South Africa, in 1966 and again in 1970, when he bore the Australians apart, have I seen him look more determined than he did yesterday as Richards and Greenidge opened Hampshire's innings. They were some time past, off the full rate (all 40 yards of it) and bowled at a great pace. To his companion, Richards, he made a particular point of placing a silly mid-off, as well as three slips, and left a short leg.

When Procter began his third over the score was 13 for no wicket; when he finished his fourth it was 18 for four. In five bats it took four, but when he finished it had struck. Gloucestershire, on driving, had his middle stump knocked out by the fifth ball of one over. Off the first three balls of Procter's next over, Richards and Jesty were leg-before. And when Hampshire had been bowled off, with both of them out, it could have been unlucky to be given out, not only because Procter was bowling round the wicket at him but because it sounded as though he hit the ball. There was no question about the others, and twice in his first three balls Cowley might have been desperately close to leg-before.

It was a glorious piece of bowling, wonderfully controlled, very fast and very accurate, and right up to the bat. This time last year a knee injury would have prevented Procter from bowling as he did yesterday. It was painful then even to watch him bowl. But his recuperation has all come behind him. What he had to decide now was whether to bowl his 11 overs straight off, and to hope that by then the end of the game would have settled the issue. In the event he came on for 24 for four, with five overs still to bowl, whereupon Turner and Cowley set about picking Hampshire's overs.

Of Gloucestershire's other bowlers, Brain and Stead were just as important a wicket, Grayne can shut an end up, and Partidge is a promising newcomer. But once Procter was out, batting became altogether easier.

In the advantage of this, and playing extremely well, Turner and Cowley added 109 to 10. The longer they stayed the harder

Procter: four wickets in five balls, including a hat-trick.

Procter had to think about bringing himself back. He must have been on the point of doing so when, at 12, Turner was bowled.

Six months later Hampshire were 143 for eight and it was Gloucestershire who were winning again. Cowley had played on to Shackleton and Stovold taken two of the catches, and when he was out he was 60. Procter took three for 10, well supported by Mottram and Roberts. It all happened with the appearance of the sun. Blinded by the glare the batsmen must have been, until they were blind to Procter's pace.

At 13.30, Gloucestershire had passed 100 in the twenty-eighth over of their innings, with Sadiq and Stovold playing with every kind of confidence. Gloucestershire's total of over 250 was a probability. Roberts, it is true, had bowled only four overs, but no one else had caused the batsmen the slightest bother. Stephen, captain of Gloucestershire in Gillies' absence, had long since decided with a sort of a close ifield when Stovold drove Mottram low to Turner in the covers. That was at 10.15, in the twentieth over.

If Gloucestershire's progress had begun to slow down by lunchtime, that was still some time away. It was a high-scoring match. Yet by tea-time another 13 wickets had fallen for 87 runs. It all started, too, because of Stephen's bringing back a slip. Zaeher had finished the morning by playing his best ever, and when he was out, with the ball outside the off stump to Jesty. Because of this, Richards came in to slip to start the afternoon

and Larkins added 78 for the fourth wicket in eleven overs, and later 100 and 101. Seven 77 in 14 overs for the sixth wicket.

Sarfraz was magnificent, striking the ball keenly and finding the gaps with an aplomb which showed up the efforts of his colleagues higher in the order. Woolmer was the only one to steady spells which brought him the most of mustard, who was caught in two ends and edged a catch behind, Larkins and Cook.

Until early in the afternoon the Kent supporters in the crowd of 6,000 must have wondered if their batsmen were progressing quickly enough. Woolmer played the right role with one of those correct, sound and immediate looks, and the batsmen were becoming his trademark. Kent, however, did not reach 100 until the 39th over, and Asif had only just reached double figures after batting 10 overs.

Jellicoe, who had opened the spear effectively, and Kent went on to score 77 from their final 10 overs, with Asif hitting 43 of them. In the end all was well, but the Northamptonshire bowlers had done their work in the field was efficient and restrictive.

On an easy-paced pitch it was Dye who looked more dangerous than anyone else. He thought Sarfraz who took the first wicket in the ninth over, Cowley was on the shoulder by a ball which lifted and he edged the next ball to the wicket-keeper. Dye was five and the more he batted the more he gave Cook at forward short leg a hard, low chance; but otherwise, he could not be beaten. Row was the first to appreciate that Asif had increased his pace. He had played several confident drives against Willey when, at 69, in the 23rd over, he lofted a catch to long-on.

With Cook in the air, Dye won the championship. On this occasion they held the early Northamptonshire batsmen in check and, most important of all, never lost their heads as the pressure mounted. First Steele cut and

Steale's 64 was spread over 46 overs and contained 31 singles, a proportion which threw an enormous burden on his partners. It was also, of course, a tribute to Steele's remarkable fitness. Kent's Gold placings time and time again restricted the batsmen to singles when two or more were crucial.

Almost the rest of the north Hampshire were level pending when it mattered. When Steele and Jellicoe returned to bowl the final five overs, Northamptonshire were 169 for five and need 43 runs. The next four overs successively brought them nine runs, 11, five, one, eight.

Jellicoe's first ball of the final over to Steele brought a leg bye; Sarfraz off-drove two against the second and was then held at long-off by Steele. Steele was then crowded and Steele was brilliant, caught at mid-wicket on the run by Shepherd off the fourth ball. The fifth went through to the wicket-keeper and the sixth brought a bye.

Kent's appearance in the final at Lord's on July 16 gives them the chance of an eighth one-day competition success in 10 seasons.

A person who has had a hand in won the championship. On this occasion they held the early

Northamptonshire batsmen in check and, most important of all, never lost their heads as the pressure mounted. First Steele

Scotland v MCC

AT CLYDEDALE: First Innings
D. B. Sibley, c. G. Thomas, b. 37
J. C. Lohse, c. G. Thomas, b. 72
T. E. Richardson, c. Kinkade-Wicks, b. 125
D. B. W. b. w. b. C. H. 35
A. Sibley, b. w. b. not out, 19
Excess 1.3. 1.4. n. 3. 19

Total 4 wkt dec. 318

G. F. Giddens, J. E. Ker, E. R. Thompson, c. G. Thomas, b. 30
H. N. C. Kinkade-Wicks, b. 11

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-62, 2-29,
3-26, 4-25, 5-13, 6-10, 7-11,

BOWLING: Person, 10-1-27-0;
Curt, 26-5, 31-1, 33-1, 35-1;

W. E. Bowes, 10-1-30-0; T. E. Richardson, 11-1-30-0;

Excess 1.3. 1.4. n. 3. 19

MCC: First Innings 358

D. B. Sibley, c. G. Thomas, b. 58

D. R. Owen-Thomas, c. Steele, b. 11

Excess 1.3. 1.4. n. 3. 19

Total 12 wkt dec. 411

G. F. Giddens, J. E. Ker, E. R. Thompson, c. G. Thomas, b. 30
H. N. C. Kinkade-Wicks, b. 11

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-39, 2-41,
3-35, 4-33, 5-31, 6-29, 7-27,
8-25, 9-23, 10-21, 11-20, 12-18

BOWLING: Person, 10-1-27-0;
Curt, 26-5, 31-1, 33-1, 35-1;

W. E. Bowes, 10-1-30-0; T. E. Richardson, 11-1-30-0;

Excess 1.3. 1.4. n. 3. 19

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G. F. Giddens, J. E. Ker, E. R. Thompson, c. G. Thomas, b



ICI's new £40 million Protein Plant rises from the mud of a field at Billingham, Teesside.

'It's a common British cry: we did the research, but nothing happened. ICI has the muscle to follow through'

Peter King, Research Director, ICI Agricultural Division, Billingham, Teesside.

Industry is frequently criticised for not investing enough or not being sufficiently adventurous. But ICI is now putting £40 million behind an imaginative new idea which will take it into a major new business area - the production of protein for animal food from a derivative of natural gas. This project could rank in importance with ICI's discovery of polythene. Here the man who has led the research team since 1968, Peter King, explains to Robert Heller, Editor of 'Management Today', how this potential multi-million pound industry was developed.

Heller: Protein from natural gas. That's a pretty staggering concept. How did the idea first come about?

King: In the late sixties our research into fertilisers had gone about as far as it could go, so we looked around for an area that seemed to have real potential. We know a lot about agriculture - we've got our own development farms - so animal nutrition seemed reasonable.



Robert Heller and Peter King watch protein being 'grown' in a laboratory fermenter.

meal. But it soon became clear that Europe was going to be the key market.

Heller: Why Europe?

King: Europe has 250 million people who like eating meat, but it hasn't got its own sources of protein. It has to import huge quantities of expensive protein concentrates.

Heller: I gather the basis of this new protein turned out to be bacteria.

King: Yes. Bacteria typically contain over 70% protein. The question was, which bacterium? We decided to look for a micro-organism that would live on natural gas. We searched throughout the world and we discovered several, but the breakthrough didn't come until we found that they liked living on methanol - a derivative of natural gas - rather than the gas itself. We said, in that case, let's feed them with a little methanol and see how they get on.

The improvement was remarkable - they really grew thick and fast. Methanol turned out to be the ideal convenience food for our bugs.

The one we eventually chose - *Methylophilus methylotropus* - we had actually found in County Durham. It's tiny - you need several billion to make a grain of sand - but we ended up with a product containing nearly 80% crude protein - more than any other protein feedstuff.

Heller: And you happened to be sitting on top of a plant here on Teesside that makes a vast amount of methanol from natural gas.

King: That's right. A new process for making methanol from natural gas was one of our earlier research successes.

Heller: So you found your bug. You knew how it grew. You knew there was a market. Now presumably you had to find the money.

King: Yes. Up to that point we'd only been spending hundreds of thousands of pounds. Now we felt confident enough to build a pilot plant. That was the first big throw. It cost £1 million.

Heller: So a major decision was required.

King: It had to go to the main Board as this was a move into a new business area. Fortunately they already knew about it - it's always been a highly prominent project - and they supported it.

Heller: And the pilot plant came up with the goods?

King: We had big problems, we were continually breaking new ground, but after two years we reckoned we had a viable process.

Heller: So from that moment on you decided to draw up the plans for a major plant?

King: We had already started and we knew the size we wanted. The new plant being built will make between 50 and 70,000 tons of protein a year. It will cost £40 million but it's still only a beginning.

Heller: You've been talking about enormous sums of money.

King: With this sort of process development, unless you've got the resources of a successful com-

pany behind you, you might as well not start the research. It's a common British cry, "we did the research, but nothing happened". One of the strengths of ICI is that it's got the marketing and financial muscle and the confidence to follow through.

Heller: You now have other competitors in this field. What sort of start do you have over them?

King: Two years.

Heller: Not a very wide margin is it?



Protein from natural gas - a staggering concept.

King: It isn't. The only way we can ensure that we actually seize the lion's share of this business from now on is by investing, operating, selling and going hell for leather.

Heller: What do you think it required? Courage or imagination or both to allow the project to proceed?

King: Both - imagination by the team working on it and courage by the Company to go ahead on this scale in a brand new area... ICI is a funny sort of place, you know. People don't get stopped from doing things very often. If they truly believe in what they're doing, and they've got some sort of track record, then they tend to be given the green light.

Ideas in action



Ronald Butt

What is Mr Callaghan up to, playing this bogus game of buying time?

Havins last week embraced the doctrine of collective Cabinet irresponsibility, Mr Callaghan has this week announced to the Parliamentary Labour Party that it and we are to experience the snub of firm government.

At the point we had seemed to reach last weekend, it appeared that, by extending to other Bills and policies the model of licensed dissent which has been applied to the Direct Elections Bill, the Government might be able to avoid a defeat on any issue.

If immediate survival to fight on a more favourable field of battle is the present object, then collective irresponsibility plainly has much to be said for it. On that new constitutional principle, the present collection of ladies and gentlemen who preside over our government departments could expect to be able to continue assembling weekly at 10 Downing Street to dispute with one another for some considerable time to come.

Now, however, Mr Callaghan has spoken in different terms to the Parliamentary Labour Party. To them, he had nothing to say about constitutional rules and conventions applying except when he says they do not either Labour governs, Mr Callaghan has now said, or it goes.

The clear implication is that we are intended to sit in his warning to his party that its warning sections will not be licensed to rebel or dissent. The kind of seriousness which had deprived the Government of part of its Finance Bill, and of other measures, notably devolution, would (you might think) now stop.

Mr Callaghan's observations about devolution were particularly interesting.

"Devolution," he said, "is a clear commitment. Devolution goes on. If not, other consequences [he presumably meant a general election] will follow."

Mr Callaghan seems to be saying that he intends to get through Parliament the measures he puts before it, and that if he does not get them through, then he will go to the country—whatever the consequences.

His words could be taken to mean that there will be no question of resignedly accepting the loss of the Government's business and then taking refuge in the safety of an anodyne vote of confidence which all the Labour Party (and even perhaps the fearful Liberals?) could support.

Mr Callaghan's message to the Labour Party (and perhaps more specifically to the Liberals) is that when it comes to measures, the Government will not be as pusillanimous as it looks.

Now for the questions. In the first place, what about the European Direct Elections Bill? The dissident ministers (over a quarter of the Cabinet) have been given a licence to vote, not simply against one or other of the proposed alternative systems, but against direct election in principle. And how can Mr Callaghan possibly give his ministers in the Cabinet freedom to vote against their own Bill without giving his dissident backbenchers the same liberty?

Obviously he cannot. Some ministers appear to believe that they can take this view because direct elections are not a major constitutional or political issue (unlike devolution). But it is hard to believe that a measure which involves the voting rights of the citizen vis-a-vis those of people in other EEC countries is not

of real constitutional importance. Besides ministerial dissent on direct elections is keeping alive in the Government hostility to membership of the EEC, as such a very major political consideration indeed.

But obviously the real reason why Mr Callaghan feels that he can take a different line on direct elections is not because this Bill is unimportant or less important than devolution, but because he believes that he will have the Tories and Liberals voting for him on the principle of direct elections (even though they each take a different view about the system to be adopted).

The Callaghan doctrine might therefore appear to be that the Government will stay in power only if it gets its measures; that it doesn't care precisely how it gets them and believes that it will get them somehow.

This brings us to the basic question about when a government in difficulties with its own party, is or is not, justified in staying in office. Beneath all the detailed arguments about particular measures, the broad principle which ought to determine whether it carries on is this. If it can get whatever measures it thinks essential (by whatever combination of votes) through the committee stage and on to the Report Stage Book, then the Devolution Bill which Mr Callaghan has set is essential for the Government to stay in power.

Mr Callaghan's speed to his party indicates that he accepts this definition of principle and proposes to stay because he will get his measures. But the weight of probability is against his getting what he wants.

Mr Callaghan specifically named devolution and admitted its progress ought to determine the Government's survival. Yet it is still highly unlikely that Labour MP feels he cannot support the Devolution Bill(s) he should tell

that this Government will be able to get a majority of any sort for a measure on which Mr Callaghan himself has now pinned the Government's right to survive.

Mr Steel said last week that an agreed package of devolution policies as a basis for legislation must be announced before the summer recess. Well, when is an agreed package not an agreed package, and how detailed has the agreement got to be?

No doubt the Government will produce something; perhaps the Liberals, to avoid facing the voters, will provisionally agree to whatever the Government produces. But

what about the other measures that the Government believes are desirable (for instance post-Bullock industrial participation) but which it has no hope of attaining? What precisely does it believe that it can get through Parliament?

The answer to that is "unclear". After Mr Callaghan's speech to his PLP yesterday, and the opacity of the "future" is darkened by the desperate twists and turns of the Liberals. The case against Mr Callaghan is not that he is drumming his party into line, but that he is inviting them to create a photogenic solidarity to buy more time.

Mr Callaghan says he does not want to have the right to select an election date taken out of his hands. I do not quite know where the "right" comes in; somebody would suppose that a Prime Minister has some kind of personal freedom in this which Parliament should not disrupt.

He wants, he says, to win the next election. "For the sake of the country," adds Mr Heseltine, "the other side is of course doing something in the movement's sacrifice." Can you imagine what the response would be if Mrs Thatcher said that she wanted to win for the sake of the Tory movement? And what about the sacrifices of the country? I think that if Mr Callaghan were really thinking about the country instead of the movement, he would not seek to buy time in this blarney way, when the time can be used to achieve virtually nothing.

So far they have managed to agree on an agenda for discussing an agenda on which they cannot agree. This ungracious and possibly disagreeable agenda is intended to ensure that everyone can say in the autumn how much they agree on who is responsible for the dismal state of East-West relations in Europe.

This is why, although the girls and the cafe umbrellas are in full bloom along the sunny streets, your officials and the journalists who dog their footsteps are hurrying in and out of the dramatic new conference centre here.

The style is modern, indeed

and East Europeans—and nearly enough, if also want to avoid felt, if the whole purpose enterprise were to communism trial in human rights.

The Helsinki Agreement, after all, about respect cooperation. The reason contains "commitment human rights" that it rightists insist that can be no true security cooperation in Europe.

Europeans are rights mostly regarded and traditional in such as the right to travel freely and to receive censored information.

As long as these rigid divisions in Europe, in cooperation, and popular front in other words, do not threaten human rights, security tensions, a confrontation.

But the argument moves on to the Soviet Union, account of conditions. Rights report, in Europe, has been a central part of this tradition. Soviet does not represent nation states in the same as those in Eastern Europe.

Many of them, in the case of Russian dissent, have only limited imports. Therefore, I support for them is in the nature of support proper treatment of minorities and the moral right to peacefully, whereas in Europe, it is support in right of the majority to mine their own system government. The moral causes are the same in political implications or

The security question here simplified for by the extent that the would be a better place if values became more comp with ours.

Then the argument goes in circles. Until M becomes more like us, not allow more free for Eastern Europe, so main pressure should be centered there. On the hand the Soviet Union develop only at the slow indicated by its history, so helps the proper policy.

Ministers of your interests, however, the British refused to pay £100 to rent a room for an hour to hold a press conference. They squeezed everyone into the Anglo-Belgian office space.

The British, feeling more is expected of them, are occupying the presidency of the EEC, are sharing with the Belgians (who assume the presidency next month) and the Irish, who seem to leave steel trunks full of papers untouched in the corridor.

Ministers of your interests, however, the British refused to pay £100 to rent a room for an hour to hold a press conference. They squeezed everyone into the Anglo-Belgian office space.

The main journalistic problem at the moment is to think of a comprehensible name for the meeting. The Yugoslavs call it "the meeting within the follow-up to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe". The British call it "the preparatory meeting for the CSCE" review meeting.

You can probably call it almost anything you like, except the European Security conference, which took place two years ago under a different name; though I suppose you could say it lives on here. The acronym cards say "CSCE", while some of the documents say "Belmeet". Either would do if anyone elsewhere could remember what they mean.

Surely, though, what angers for East-West relations can be derived from the initials of this newly born meeting? On the whole, it seems that the Americans have been persuaded by their allies, particularly West Germany, that while everyone wants peace, there are different ways of pursuing them.

The Germans, the familiar on of deciding whether one gets more through pressure or through dialogue, a cooperative diplomatic.

The western delegation will not bridge the main issues. They will meet on an agenda which elicits a full and open-ended discussion in the autumn of how far the Helsinki Agreement has been implemented. This inevitably means criticizing the Russians.

Richard D

The shadow of Amin looming over East Africa



Presidents Nyerere, Amin and Kenyatta: the dream of unity has faded.

The East African Community, already reduced to a shadow of the institution which came into being as a result of the signing of the Treaty of East African Cooperation 10 years ago, faces a decisive crisis when its current financial year ends on June 30.

Unless new financial provision is made for those Community services which are not self-financing, there will be no money for salaries or any other expenditure from July 1 onwards.

Normally, the East African Legislative Assembly, the East African "Parliament", would have met by now to approve the Community's budget for the coming financial year, and the three member states (Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania) would have undertaken to provide the necessary funds. But

quarrels among the three states have made it impossible for the Assembly to meet, and it has not even been possible to arrange a meeting of ministers from the partner states to decide what should be done.

The East African Authority, the "sunman" body comprising the presidents of the three

states, has not met since Uganda's military coup in January, 1971, because President Nyerere of Tanzania refuses to sit with President Amin of Uganda.

The Community secretariat, based at Arusha, in northern Tanzania, proposed a meeting of ministers to agree on a budget for 1977-78. But Tanzania has closed the land border with Kenya, effectively cutting Arusha off from the rest of East Africa. And Uganda has demanded that any meeting of ministers be held in Kampala, because it is Uganda's turn to host such a meeting. Since the other states' ministers will not go to Kampala there is deadlock.

The situation is that the Community exists in name, but in little else. The four Community corporations, essentially self-financing, were the railways, harbours, airways and posts and telecommunications. Of

these, only the post office remains under the Community umbrella these days—and even that has been so far decentralized that its services are separately managed and financed in each country.

There is no longer any effective link between the railway systems of the three countries. Trains do not cross the border between Kenya and Tanzania, and while they still run between Kenya and Uganda, each country bases its payment in its own currency for journeys over its part of the system, and train crews are exchanged at the border station.

East African Airways is in liquidation, as a result of Kenya's refusal to continue carrying the financial burden.

And the East African Harbours Corporation has effectively divided into two separate organizations, one administering Mombasa port in Kenya, the other, based in Dar es Salaam, administering the Tanzanian seaports.

The 1967 treaty created the four corporations as supranational bodies, to work on an East African, rather than a national, basis. But the reluctance of the three states to concede enough of their own sovereignty to enable this system to operate caused difficulties from the start. Eventually, it became impossible even to maintain the facade of

diseases, sleeping sickness, leprosy and fisheries.

The basic lesson from the 10 years of the Community is that a supranational organization of this kind cannot survive in present-day Africa if it is a focal point for the ideological and other differences of its partner states—even when it has a long history of successful association behind it.

The East African Community was the successor to a lengthy period of association between Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania (the members of present-day Tanzania), developed under British rule and handed to the three states when they became independent in the early 1960s.

But since independence, the political and ideological characters of the three states have diverged: Kenya supports free enterprise, Tanzania is strictly socialist, and Uganda has been under military rule for six years and a half.

The Community has also been affected by the more recent quarrels between the three states. Hostility between Kenya and Tanzania, and Tanzania's closure of the Kenyan border last February with the

aim of damaging the Kenyan economy by cutting trade links to the south, is the latest and most serious example.

So the impressive headquarters of the Community, only recently completed at Arusha, stands today as a silent monument to a dream that has now faded. Yet the three East African states are reluctant to admit failure.

They remain attached to the ideal of East African unity, in spite of the fact that since independence the three countries have moved farther apart.

Until 10 years ago there was a common East African currency, and virtually no restriction on the movements of people and goods between the three states. Now there are three separate currencies officially accepted, but since 1971, Kenya and Tanzania have only a short of foreign exchange their money has a free market value, only a fraction of Kenya's. And there are immovable obstacles to the free movement of people and goods within the East African region.

Charles Harrison

THE TIMES DIARY/PHS

Sweet and sour liberation



I liable... for loss of life, injury or delay or for loss of or damage to property, however caused.

As he told a conference in Blackpool yesterday, when it goes through, it will invalidate the no-sue fine print on the back of the complimentary tickets which he received as a conference delegate visiting the town.

Blackpool Borough Council invited him to enjoy golf, putting, tennis and bowls on condition that "neither the Corporation nor its servants are to be

to a new freedom", the magazine says.

The symbol is reproduced on posters, badges and stickers and will remind many readers of the lucky Walkie sign in the old Eagle. Sorry, Spare Rib, I'm a Mekon. Happy birthday anyway.

When I apologized for being the only male chauvinist pig in the sex of female chauvinists, they said "don't be so defensive". And as none of them wanted to be taken out to dinner, there was no way I could win.

Spare Rib was started as an alternative magazine in June, 1972, and was given three months to survive. I do not read it every month, but friends who do say that in the five years it has established itself as a necessary alternative to traditional women's magazines.

It is completely financially independent and sells about 19,000 copies each month through subscriptions and in shops and at news stands.

The cover of this month's bumper, birthday issue carries an international feminist symbol of women's sexuality—"asserting our confidence and energy: two hands together reaching out the cryptic legend ASH-T".

Hellfire Corner messages

The Rev Michael Hamilton-Sharp is an Anglican shocker, and he will not mind my calling him that. A lot of people do not approve of him; I do not think that Dr Johnson, who used to worship at his church, would have admired him. I do.

He is rector of St Leonard's, Streatham, south-west London, which has just risen out of the ashes of a terrible fire.

His posters outside the church carry slogans that have to be seen to be believed. This week, the pastoral message is: "Come here—and have the hell scared out of you". Not at all like those gentle Wayside Pillars we used to know and love.

I have seen outrageous puns outside St Leonard's like: "Custard Christians get upset over trifles" and starkly contemporary thoughts like "God Rules, OK?"

But Mr Hamilton-Sharp says the poster that caused most head-shaking by local clergyman was the picture of a coffin and the words: "Don't enter your box until you're sure of your exit". He chose that one well: St Leonard's stands at a busy, nasty, road junction.

Bulk buying of Scotch not banned

The Government apparently believes that any ban on the bulk export of Scotch whisky would be inappropriate and indeed that possible Government intervention would be better directed to the removal of barriers to the export of bottled whisky.

Cries of "shame" and "hic" from colleagues of mine in the Parliamentary Lobby who would find the burden of election time almost insupportable by outbulky bottles of the Scottish brew to sustain them.

The position of the Government has been explained to the delectable MP for East Dunbartonshire, Margaret Bain, who as a good Scots Nat and true, has naturally been pressing ministers over bulk whisky exports.

Mrs Bain has been told that after discussions with representatives of the whisky trade, ministers feel that there can be no guarantee that Government action to reduce or ban bulk exports would promote equivalent sales of bottled Scotch even in the long term. I am sure the "discussions" were thorough, not to say thur-

ough, and the Ministers should go into a committee that will be needed into a will of the company's offices not to be opened until 2002. The final selection includes a m North Sea oil Jubilee coins and stamps, an income tax form union membership card, long-term cigarettes, a menu from the Hilton and ditto from a transport cafe ("I did not know they had this"), a birth control pill, a parking ticket and the sum of how much the Sex Pistols sang their appealing song about the Queen. I bet PHS readers could have come up with a more imaginative choice.

will be the first general pose scanner in use in private sector in this country.

The scanner will be particularly valuable in the early detection of cancer. It was and its value as a diagnostic aid will be immeasurable. Workings are much too complicated for me to explain, its new owners are thrilled

to have gone

Scanning the body

At the opening on Tuesday night of the new EMI body scanner in the Medical Centre at King's Cross, Lord Goodman said that the occasion was not one for making political points.

Members of the fine legal mind knew what was coming therefore, when the peer declared that he believed strongly in the mixed economy and that freedom

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BERMUDA II—A FAIR DEAL

efforts to renegotiate the deal which they have proposed will be handed over to the airlines to put into practice. But the governments must continue to monitor its progress closely, ready to intervene if there is any suggestion that Bermuda II, by rationalizing seat numbers and services is running against the interests of the travelling public. If it proves impossible to obtain a choice of seats on a certain route or if a passenger wishes to travel on either the British or American airlines flying the route and is regularly forced on to the other, then it will have been proved that there is something wrong with the mechanism which has been established during the negotiations.

But this will be a matter of detailed checks and balances. Overall, Bermuda II appears to be a very acceptable document which ought to work largely in the public's favour, particularly if it does, as the negotiators suggest, it will lower air fares in real terms. British Airways and the two private British north Atlantic operators, British Caledonian and later, will in future be on far more even terms commercially with the American airlines than they were in the past. There should be no excuse now if they do not win for Britain a greater and more lucrative share of the traffic on what is the most important air route in the world.

The governments having now virtually completed their work,

extremely tough. From their position dominating the north Atlantic, the Americans took an aggressive stance from the start, and the British negotiating team are to be congratulated on never allowing themselves to be beaten by outbursts in both Washington and London on the one result of not reaching an agreement by the deadline. Britain made it completely clear that they were prepared to face the possibility of all regular services across the Atlantic services which carry about three million passengers each year being brought to a halt.

It could be seen yesterday that the Americans had backed down on many of the points where they had shown intransigence earlier on, and that the honours, if honours were to be allotted, had gone to the British side. The British idea that the number of empty seats flying across the Atlantic should be reduced is sensible. It is also sensible that two airlines, rather than three, should burn fuel on the less busy routes between the two countries, although on London-New York and London-Los Angeles, both sides will put two into the air. And it is no less sensible that the airlines of each country should have more gateways into the other's territory.

The governments having now

JAN RIGHTS IN LATIN AMERICA

ing of the general of the Organization of Latin America which ended in yesterday has been the first full-dress international debate on the new policy adopted by the Administration. President Cyrus Vance found a unified front with Brazil and Chile of the "southern Argentina"; Chile, Paraguay. His most allies were Venezuela, Colombia and the peaking countries of the with Mexico in support but tending to the issue by linking it on American trade policies.

y speaking, the countries of Vance are those at least a measure of freedom prevails and anti show some respects of the individual. His opponents are the ones which more explicitly subordinate all rights to an overriding of national security. que that this scale of has been forged on Marxist terrorists and latter are the real of human rights. This of a chicken-and-meat. Throughout Latin terrorism and authoritarianism have fed on her. But the military are now very much on suppressed not only but all other forms of activity. The only institution can do anything

of the worst offenders (and they have reacted by voluntarily renouncing United States military aid altogether). The next step logically, and already urged in Congress, is to make economic aid conditional on specific improvements in respect for human rights.

In Britain, where the issue of human rights and foreign policy is to be discussed at a Foreign Office sponsored "seminar" in Oxford next weekend, we can no longer exercise significant leverage over Latin America as a whole. A possible exception is Bolivia, which is currently waiting for a British aid programme of nineteen million pounds to modernize its tin mines and to finance a wage settlement imposed last year when the Government sent troops into the mines to end a long strike arrested all the strike leaders and deported a number of them to Chile. The National Union of Mineworkers which sent three of its more moderate leaders to investigate the situation in the Bolivian mines was appalled at the conditions they reported, has urged the British Government to stop the aid programme. Certainly its delivery should be made conditional on the release of the arrested miners, the return of those in exile, and the recognition of their freedom of association as required by the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. Failing that, the aid should be given not to the Government but to the Bolivian churches. In the Bolivian churches he has cut military aid to some

President Carter is moving in the opposite direction but also the French communists, who have newly discovered that human rights are violated in the Soviet Union. A comfortable state-to-state relationship with President Giscard is still probably more congenial to the Russians than the inevitable turmoil of having to deal with the French left. Significantly President Brezhnev has not met M. Marchais, the French communist leader, during his state visit to Paris.

The visit is therefore interesting in showing the interplay of Russian and French policies in Europe but it is not likely to have any very profound effect on the actual course of events.

Russian hopes of reviving a special relationship with France must now be once again on the ascendant, though with more caution than before. Their special relationship with Washington is in trouble, and they are not doing all that well with Bonn either; so Paris becomes correspondingly more attractive, especially as President Giscard is now having to edge back towards the Gaullists for political support. In addition, his views on curbing the ideological struggle have suddenly become more congenial now that not only the French but also the Germans have gone.

SIDENT BREZHNEV IN PARIS

sians had great hopes of in the days of President de Gaulle. They watched happily as withdrew from the military command, expelled securitarians, and obstructed, regimented and consolidated the Common Market, not much like President de Gaulle but they saw the key to their hopes in the western alliance, eventually driving the US back across the Rhine. They also seemed to believe that they could make common cause in containing West Germany.

Hopes survived in the form under President de Gaulle and then declined after President Giscard entered office in 1974. He favoured him rather than the election, but they became very when he seemed to be French military doctrine in back into NATO. They particularly upset when, in 1976, General Mery, the Chief of Staff, criticized the doctrine of massive retaliation and moved away from

the position that France was committed only to the "second battle"—that is, the battle to defend France rather than West Germany. He said it was no longer to be excluded that France would take part also in the forward battle. For this he was attacked not only by the Russians but also by the Gaullists and the French communists, all of whom knew that he was speaking at least in part the thoughts of the President. Relations were not much helped when President Giscard went to Moscow and suggested that the ideological struggle was incompatible with detente.

Russian hopes of reviving a special relationship with France must now be once again on the ascendant, though with more caution than before. Their special relationship with Washington is in trouble, and they are not doing all that well with Bonn either; so Paris becomes correspondingly more attractive, especially as President Giscard is now having to edge back towards the Gaullists for political support. In addition, his views on curbing the ideological struggle have suddenly become more congenial now that not only the French but also the Germans have gone.

I suggest that the conservation programme is to identify the regions where elm has been a major landscape feature. Next, it has to be appreciated that, with rare exceptions, mainly in eastern England, most of our elms are woodland trees, and their contribution to the landscape is via their presence in hedgerows. The latter, then, are the features to which conservation attention should be directed. Last, most of the elms at risk reproduce with high efficiency by suckering from the roots. Sometimes the disease has been so severe that it has gone down to the root system, in which case suckers are not forthcoming. More usually, adult trees are killed but suckers develop freely from their roots, till appreciable bark is formed, are proof against the bark-beetle vector of the disease.

the elms have gone

R. H. Richens

in your leading article, 1) correctly describes the phase of Dutch elm disease environmental disaster, the disease policy proposed in nice calls for some amendment, it is necessary to identify the disappearance of elm as a major environmental disaster. In fact, particularly of rural areas, much of the Severn, any villages in eastern England has been the only tree in the landscape. When it is killed in fact, the scenery alters but one can legitimately speak of environmental catastrophe. Elsewhere, as in the High and some of the limestone it may be of no conse-

quence, but such a development should help preserve that regional diversity that makes living in England so enriching an experience.

R. H. RICHENS, Director, Commonwealth Bureau of Plant Breeding and Genetics, Department of Agricultural Science and Applied Biology, Downing Street, Cambridge.

June 12

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Freedom for employees: the conflict at Grunwick

From the General Secretary of Apex

Sir, The fundamental issue at stake in the Grunwick dispute is freedom of association.

In 1971 the managing director sacked man in his employment who were seeking to organize their fellow into a trade union. In 1972/73 workers joined the Transport and General Workers' Union and discussed their place between that company and the company. The company only intended to recognize the union after the company sacked the seven leading members of the Transport and General Workers' Union despite its undertakings and broke up organization.

Now disappointed by the passive and orderly attitude of the pickets, the police are planting "agents provocateurs" in the crowd to discredit the pickets and try to motivate them to violence.

Whatever the arguments about numbers on picket lines, it is deplorable that the police can get away with this action and that certain elements of the press (not including *The Times*) automatically assume that any violence must be started by strikers and left wingers.

Yours faithfully,

ROY GRANTHAM,

General Secretary, Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff,

22 Worple Road, SW19.

June 21

From Mr A. Spink

Sir, Since May 1976 the Social-Haldane Society (June 21) is taking when the police are breaking the law in denying the pickets access to the workers trying to earn a living at Grunwick? After 10 months of "communicating", what more can there possibly be to say? Is he really suggesting that they should be subjected to a lecture each and every day of their lives? Another part of the law would surely claim that this was an unauthorized intrusion of privacy, and that individual rights and personal property should go along with their business. It is sad to think that individual liberty no longer appears to be considered part of a modern "Socialist" creed.

Yours sincerely,

ALLAN SPINK,

64 Rectory Way, Ickenham, Middlesex.

June 21

From Mr A. Fraser

Sir, Would the occupant of any vehicle stopped by the police be allowed to claim that this was an unauthorized intrusion of privacy, and that individual rights—such as his right NOT to carry out any such "communications"?

Yours faithfully,

A. FRASER,

Park View, Weston Road, Ealing, Middlesex.

June 21

From Miss Melanie Winterbotham

Sir, I share the concern of Jeremy Smith of the Haldane Society (June 21) about police behaviour on the Grunwick factory site. The force used by certain police officers against arrested pickets has been quite unnecessary. On another page today you report the Home Secretary giving the figure of 28 police injured as against five demonstrators in this affair.

One wonders what sort of unnecessary force" the police are using to suffer such disparate casualties. Are they perhaps beating their noses 10 furiously against the fists of the pickets?

Yours truly,

F. P. O'BRIEN,

Industries, Seal Square, Selsley, Chichester, Sussex.

June 21

From Mr T. P. O'Brien

Sir, The Honorary Secretary of the Haldane Society of Socialist Lawyers (June 21) in his critical comments on the action of the police at the Grunwick factory states that the force used by certain police officers against arrested pickets has been quite unnecessary. On another page today you report the Home Secretary giving the figure of 28 police injured as against five demonstrators in this affair.

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Yours truly,

T. P. O'BRIEN,

Industries, Seal Square, Selsley, Chichester, Sussex.

June 21

From Mr R. W. May

Sir, As the father of a teenage daughter I am put to mind by your comments on the over-lenient sentence passed on the guardian who raped a 17-year-old girl. Surely the girl's injuries alone justified a prison sentence—putting the question of rape or sexual assault aside. Yours faithfully,

R. W. MAY,

7 Heath Drive, Thetford Bois, Temple, EC4.

June 22

From Mrs Helen Harmsworth

Sir, As the mother of a daughter who was attacked with intent to rape, I have read your leading article on the guardian's attack on Miss Meggs (June 21) with feelings of amazement and shock at the attitude of the judge regarding such a case.

Surely it does not have to be a woman to understand the effects of assault and rape!

My daughter suffered a compound fracture of the jaw and was in hospital for a fortnight, and had

other after effects from which she took a long time to recover. The assailant was caught after attacking two other women and given 15 years.

And as the daughter of a general

I can say that no CO would welcome back a soldier to his unit after such a disgraceful crime.

Yours faithfully,

HELEN HARMSWORTH,

27 Hatton Garden, Chiswick, W4.

June 21

From Mr R. W. May

Sir, As the father of a teenage daughter I am put to mind by your comments on the over-lenient sentence passed on the guardian who raped a 17-year-old girl. Surely the girl's injuries alone justified a prison sentence—putting the question of rape or sexual assault aside.

Yours faithfully,

R. W. MAY,

7 Heath Drive, Thetford Bois, Essex.

June 22

From Mr Charles Bathurst

Sir, There must be many young black immigrants, perhaps well into their 20s, figures in jail for mugging offences. How many of them had inflicted injuries on their victims comparable with those inflicted by this "promising" young guardman?

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

C. BATHURST,

13 Squires Close, Crawley Down, Sussex.

June 21

From the Dean of King's College, Cambridge

Sir, Now I'm really worried. There's a man here who calls himself "Bernard Williams" but he can't be because he's nothing like the amoral atheist my fellow Christians say has been appointed to investigate the obscenity laws. In fact he's so obviously acceptable he's probably a front for something subversive. He ought to be investigated. Can you help?

Yours faithfully,

MICHAEL TILL, Dean, King's College, Cambridge.

June 17

From Mr Philip Lewis

Sir, Kingsmen everywhere have reacted with shock, indignation and revulsion at the grotesque caricature conjured up by *The Times* of Donald Beves as the so-called "fourth man". When tutor of Kings in the thirties, Donald Beves was my supervisor for three years and a close friend during my post-graduate work at the college. As an undergraduate I had a French tutor with him every week of term. I lived in adjacent rooms on the same staircase in King's and shared with him the services of the most distinguished and most loquacious of all College "borders".

Peter Hennessy mentions that Donald was an "exemplary" supervisor. So he was, but not, I suspect, in the way Mr Hennessy interprets the adjective. We submitted weekly essays and nominally discussed them (he was oblivious to the fact that I binned in the same essay on more than one occasion), but almost all the tutorials were devoted to other matters, particularly to college affairs, our interests and his.

I cannot recall any single occasion when Donald Beves broached the matter of politics, even indirectly. I was never pressed on mine and was indeed much more exposed, via the German Faculty, to National Socialist propaganda. The most overt campaign was indulged in at Cambridge by Nazi lunatics such as Leni Riefenstahl, and those of us who spent vacations in Germany were subtly gilded to families bent on "indoctrination". Donald Beves

never once put forward the counter-argument that Hitler was a genius, a good man, a wise ruler, a good administrator, etc. He personally saw that my college award was supplemented from King's own open-administered emergency funds.

Donald Beves' oak was never sported, and during four of the years when he was alleged to have been associating with Burgess, Maclean and Phibes I have no recollection of ever meeting them, however unheralded my visits to his rooms.

Until his untimely death in 1934 Peter Hennessy as Beves' "patron" was my French Professor. More accurately, Donald was one of Peter's own pupils at Rugby. He, his son and I were all, in our turn, Head of the Modern Languages Department at the school. Beves' association with Camille Prior was open and affectionate, and they made an unequalled contribution to the cultural life of Cambridge at the time. Camille's son, to whom

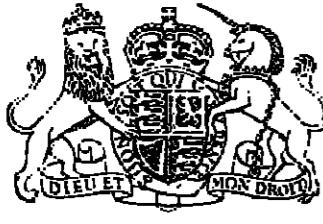
he was devoted, was both a wartime colleague at Bletchley and a peace-time one at Donald's old school.

No person I have ever known was kinder or more genuinely interested in my welfare. In times of crisis I turned to him sometimes at the most unsocial hour of the night. In the thirties, scholarships and other awards did not go far and, on one occasion in particular, I was on my beam ends and told Donald that I could not survive without additional financial help. Hines then that one of his pupils, who also shared lectures with the "Trinity group", might draw on a certain source of income? What rubbish! He personally saw that my college award was supplemented from King's own open-administered emergency funds.

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COURT CIRCULAR

HIM YACHT BRITANNIA

June 22: The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Harlech Station in the Royal Train this morning and were received by Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant for Gwynedd (Colonel Sir Richard Williams-Bulkeley, Bt).

Her Majesty and Her Royal Highness visited Harlech Castle and having been received by the Constable (Colonel John Williams-Wynne), drove to Bodnant and were received by the Lord Aberconwy.

This afternoon, The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh drove to Llandudno and were received by the Mayor of Aberconwy (Councillor D. J. Jones) and Her Majesty's Lieutenant for Gwynedd (Sir Michael Duff, Bt).

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were later received at Port Penrhyn, Bangor, by the Mayor of Arfon (Councillor R. Harlech Jones) and the Mayor of Bangor (Councillor C. A. Hulme).

The Queen, with The Duke of Edinburgh, opened the 100th Cenotaph unveiled a commemorative plaque.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness then drove to Mackenzie Pier, Holyhead, and, having been received by the Mayor of Holyhead (Councillor G. Richards), embarked in HM Yacht Britannia.

The Right Hon. John Morris, MP (Secretary of State for Wales), the Countess of Altrincham, Major Sir Rennie Maudslay, Mr William Stewart, Mr Robert Fawcett, Mr Edward Moore and Lieutenant-Colonel Alan Stewart-Wilson were in attendance.

The Right Hon. John Morris, MP (Secretary of State for Wales) and Mrs Morris embarked in the Royal Yacht this evening.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh held a Reception on board.

By command of The Queen, the Baroness Stedman (Baroness in Waiting) was present at Gatwick Airport, London, this morning upon the departure of The Press.

Forthcoming marriages

Dr R. E. Kenward and Mrs J. I. Johnson announced between Robert Byrnes, son of Captain Peter Kenward, of Eastbourne, and the late the Hon. Mrs Patricia Kenward, and Bridget Joan, daughter of Mr Gordon Furniss and Dr Jean Furniss, of Cheltenham.

Mr M. D. Berkson and Miss V. G. Myer

The engagement is announced between Miss David, son of Dr Michael Berkson, now of Chelmsford, Essex, and the late Dr Jacob Berkson, of Liverpool. 3rd Valerie Grenville, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs E. L. Grenville Myer, of Teddington, Middlesex.

Mr P. J. Boote and Miss M. H. Swainson

The engagement is announced between Peter James, elder son of Mr and Mrs Leslie Boote, of Hartlepool, and Judy, only daughter of Mrs J. Wells, of Fakenham, Norfolk.

Flight Lieutenant A. N. Mitchell, RAF

and Miss C. M. Thorp

The engagement is announced between Neil, younger son of Air Commodore and Mrs J. L. Mitchell of The Paddock, Fawley, Hampshire, and Carolyn Mary, only daughter of Mr and Mrs P. J. Thorp, of Silverwood, Booth Bad Lane, Alstock, Knutsford, Cheshire.

Mr M. W. Patterson and Miss J. M. Craib

The engagement is announced

dent of The Gambia and Lady Jawara and bade farewell to their Excellencies on behalf of Her Majesty.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

June 22: The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Rutland, visited Renfrewshire and Ayrshire today in connexion with The Queen's Silver Jubilee Appeal.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips today visited West Yorkshire in connection with The Queen's Silver Jubilee. Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips was present this evening at a Gala Performance at the Alhambra Theatre, Bradford.

Mr Andrew Fielden was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE

June 22: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother today visited the Royal Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland's Show at Inverness.

Both, Lady Fernoy and Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt, were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

June 22: The Duke of Gloucester, Awards to the winners of the Institute of Administrative Management "Office of the Year Award" at the London Press Club this morning.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Blank was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE

June 22: The Duchess of Kent, as Colonel-in-Chief, today received Major-General L. G. Gill, Colonel 4th/7th Royal Dragon Guards.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE

June 22: Princess Alexandra was represented by Miss Moira Mitchell at the Funeral of Brigadier J. M. T. Smith, who took place at All Saints Church, Tarrant Monkton this morning.

The Right Hon. John Morris, MP (Secretary of State for Wales), the Countess of Altrincham, Major Sir Rennie Maudslay, Mr William Stewart, Mr Robert Fawcett, Mr Edward Moore and Lieutenant-Colonel Alan Stewart-Wilson were in attendance.

The Right Hon. John Morris, MP (Secretary of State for Wales) and Mrs Morris embarked in the Royal Yacht this evening.

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A service of thanksgiving for the life of Marchioness Camden will be held in the Cruciform Chapel, South Audley Street, on Thursday, July 14, at 11.30 am.

Lady Hawkins has learnt that some of her replies to letters of condolence were damaged in a fire in a letter box and hopes that you will receive an answer you will understand.

between Merrick William, younger son of Mr and Mrs E. P. Patterson, of Abbey House, Biddulph, near Brackley, Northamptonshire and Janet Mary, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Derek Crab, of Ash Farm, Langdale, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire.

Mr R. A. Potter and Miss A. J. Hart

The engagement is announced between Mr and Mrs J. A. Hart, son of Mr and Mrs P. Potter, of Warborough, Oxford, and Amanda, daughter of Mr P. Hart and Mrs J. Dupont, of Ashton ... £343,828

Garden party

Royal College of Defence Studies

A garden party was held yesterday in Belgrave Square Gardens to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Royal College of Defence Studies, now the Royal College of Defence Studies.

Admiral Sir Ian Easton received the guests.

Reception

Lady Mayoress of Westminster

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Westminster held a reception yesterday in the Great Hall of the Corporation of the City of London to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the Royal College of Defence Studies, now the Royal College of Defence Studies.

Admiral Sir Ian Easton received the guests.

25 years ago

From The Times of Monday, June 23, 1952

Supplies of cheese from the farmhouse cheesemakers have been declining; sadly for several years and present circumstances portend that the skills exercised in making some fine local types will be lost within a generation. Making of cheese is a dying art in the countryside, Derbyshire and Lancashire, and some others have been sustained by a subsidy from the Ministry of Food. The manufacture of some other sorts has had no similar support and has declined to nothing.

The bride, who was given away by her father, was accompanied by Miss Jane Kenderdine, Miss Gabrielle Rooney, Miss Heather McCullum and Miss Penny Gurdire. Mr Christopher Rooney was best man. A reception was held at the home of the bride.

Marriage

Mr P. J. Rooney and Miss F. H. Kenderdine

The marriage took place on June 18 at St Bartholomew's, Burwash, between Mr Patrick Rooney, son of The Most Honourable Sir Walter and Lady Rooney, of Woolwich, and Miss F. H. Kenderdine, daughter of Brigadier and Mrs R. J. Lewendon, of Woolwich.

Mr R. M. Harrison and Miss J. Hayhoe

The engagement is announced between Roger, elder son of Professor J. Harrison, of Nottingham, and Judy, only daughter of Mrs J. Wells, of Fakenham, Norfolk.

Flight Lieutenant A. N. Mitchell, RAF

and Miss C. M. Thorp

The engagement is announced between Neil, younger son of Air Commodore and Mrs J. L. Mitchell of The Paddock, Fawley, Hampshire, and Carolyn Mary, only daughter of Mr and Mrs P. J. Thorp, of Silverwood, Booth Bad Lane, Alstock, Knutsford, Cheshire.

Mr M. W. Patterson and Miss J. M. Craib

The engagement is announced

First day of Evelyn book sale totals £136,846

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The sale of the Library of the great seventeenth-century diarist John Evelyn, and his family began at Christie's yesterday. The first session was devoted to books published before 1706, the date of Evelyn's death, by authors whose names began with A or B. The book was translated into Latin and published in Cambridge Massachusetts in 1661. It was printed at the charge and with the consent of the Corporation of Cambridge for the Propagation of the Gospel among the English in New England.

Evelyn became involved in the corporation's affairs and the book is probably one of the 40 copies sent to it for presentation.

Attempts to retain the great library intact on patriotic and historical grounds, have failed, but several volumes were probably secured for United Kingdom libraries. A representative of the British Library was seated next to Quaritch.

Prices to retain the great library intact on patriotic and historical grounds, have failed, but several volumes were probably secured for United Kingdom libraries. A representative of the British Library was seated next to Quaritch.

Quantz secured 27 lots, con-

taining 27 lots, con-

tinuing particularly on anything with Evelyn marks or notes. Their most expensive purchase was a Spanish tailor's handbook by Mariano de Andrade published in 1640 at £5,000 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000).

For the best items were very high, including a modern edition of Evelyn's diary, a modest book went much as expected. Adonis again exceeded expectations with the first part of Blaise Pascal's *Thoughts du Monde* at £7,800 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000) and the second part at £3,200 (estimate £3,000 to £5,000).

The new auction record for

£3,000 is a copy of woodpecker patterns and was acquired by Evelyn at the "rude dispersion" of Cardinal Beaufort's library. The sale totalled £100,000 to £150,000.

Trayels for a New Testament

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BOOKS

e escapist

assassins

Dribberg

In Dribberg died, in it year, *The Times* writing obituary.

"He worked for under the name of Lord Brodhead was an intellectual, a gossip, a burglar, an enemy of Lord Beaverbrook, of the left, a member of a national executive, a versatile man of un-

read that I was shot by the words "real". What of bringing that in? brash just there to d to die quick? The a stayed in my mind

new Dribberg, never him. If I had any him, it was that he a figure of the past his uncompleted (now published) script by Michael feel to know him than that obituary re-united. As Dribberg as himself, his homo- as the heart of his

was an escapist, who wraps himself parties and sack- Hill. But what to escape from not physical.

elderly parents, he at up, in Sussex in the early years of. They were the of. His father had been a and "dabbi, and their youngest son at prep school, ad Oxford. But like Hugh (who was at the same time), one of the generalists, a whole swathe intermediate elders in the up of the First r. In 1918, he was from his background, or 10 years older, ly dead.

began early his moves even more slowly than the coach tour, and both eventually finish somewhere near the top of Mount Etna. There, surprise, surprise, after all the constant, relentless cross-fertilization of urban and rural ideas, a cross-over of another sort occurs between the heads of the respective families. It is not a novel. It is more like a radio play, perhaps jammed between hard covers; the trouble is that the emotions and the gas and the blood are provided here by the sound effects man.

*Stephen Gray's *Visible People* starts off promisingly enough. A plane load of bright young things from South Africa (the mind boggies) are flown out to a lost tropical island in the Indian Ocean for a string of promote a new hotel.*

The cast list looks impressive. There's a full range of the models, starlets, tycoons, trendy photographers and well-heeled parasites who twirl round the vacuum of the jet set. The location is impressive, too.

But having set this up, Mr Gray does the impossible. He makes the whole thing go bad and, surprising though this book simply similes our like the bubbles of stale needle beer. Mr Gray organizes his material. His dialogue is clumsy, and his characterization is facile. I suggest a long course studying the works of the master, Mr Evelyn Waugh.

*Manuel Scorza's *Drums for Kancan* is in a different street. This is the work of a major novelist.*

It is more to the novel through the central Gustav Crispin, Mr Harry explores the soul of his curious the romantic. He does it with understanding and wit, the same time produces of immense subtlety.

*the skilful use of one of the most sets of the novelist's Harris paints her own pictures of Paris, Lakes and Finland as a love story, which by but unerringly way into the fabric adventure story, one of the most original of the year. I admire about it—the craftsman's style, the dialogue and, the wit, intelligence skills of its author. I have an original about two novels, I fear. *Romance*, by Cyndia Seton, is about a clever American family meet up on a winter of Sicily.*

versation is con- cieniently clever, is constantly, refer- ence and civilized. my line, however,

SCHOOLS
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Foord
CHARTERED
SURVEYORS

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

John Foord
PLANT AND
MACHINERY
VALUERS

Land and Renault start towards pooling expertise in manufacturing

Ebb
Land and Renault, Europe's two leading untraded motor manufacturers, may put an end to speculation by agreeing to pool manufacture.

The cooperation will

lead to the exchange of licences. But the all-important loss of ranks against American and competitors, the initiative could

involve a joint

deal on a

key components.

It is also

rumoured that

Renault

will explore a

joint

technical colla-

tion between the two com-

pany's

agreements

are based on the basis

of value-added con-

cerns the two concerns.

Growth

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Cooperation and

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US has record deficit in

first quarter of \$4,320m

Washington, June 22.—The

United States had a record

balance of payments deficit on

the current account basis in the

first quarter of this year.

The figure of \$4,320m (about

\$2,540m) was the largest in the

nation's history, the United

States Commerce Department said.

Carter Administration officials have been predicting a

\$10,000m to \$12,000m current

account deficit for the full

year.

The first quarter deficit com-

pared with a \$1,320m deficit

for all of last year. The next largest deficit was the \$2,830m in the first quarter of 1972.

In reporting the figures the Commerce Department said that a larger merchandise trade deficit, almost entirely due to increased imports, accounted for the change from last year's fourth quarter when the deficit was \$1,360m.

Receipts from services,

particularly income on United

States investments abroad, in-

creased in the first quarter

from the previous three-month

period—AP-Dow Jones.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Floating to success

ent's first attempt at a gilt looks, at least on the have been an outstanding 400m of stock on offer has is just over three weeks.

In all this, however, is bought the stock initially.

that the discount houses

market operators were by

purchasers, seeing the price

Government Broker was pre-

stock from £98 per cent

offering the possibility of a

and for the stock picked up,

what has happened since then

the stock is still very

market hands. Others take

the money market has now

and that the stock has passed

ends. Where the stock has

almost certainly be as

for the authorities in

the success as the fact that

been sold so speedily.

ion, however, must be that

we will see a new "float".

will probably depend on

recovery in the long-end of

the speed with which the

then push out the present

for

et

for the year to end-February

seasoning behind the dramatic

indoor Green Shield Stamps

is 18 per cent ahead in the

a mere 14 per cent on the

adjusted basis), despite the

prices: in fact the gain in

decline in second half volume

in line (the company says)

is industry at around 43 per

is maintained into the first

rent year, had to be seen in

imminent cost increases which

disrupt last year's progress

of net margins—a

per cent in the first half was

second, thanks apparently to

of wage inflation under stage

net margins for the year

at 4.3 per cent.

ents for going for volume and

had a lot to recommend them

as the decision to cut out

per se damage profitability,

could reasonably look to the

come.

A further objection from

London was that some routes

British Airways was up against

two powerful United States air-

lines. Britain proposed "single

designation", that is, that only

one company from each

country should fly on each

route. It was a naive sugges-

tion, for neither Pan Am nor

Trans World, the principal

United States air carriers, was

going to stop flying New York

London, and it was soon

dropped by the British side.

"As will be seen from this,

America had far more to lose

and was in the stronger nego-

tiation position. But the agree-

ment, as published yesterday,

indicates that in the lengthy

talks which have taken place

between Washington and Lon-

don in the 12 months which

have elapsed since Britain

announced its wish to re-nego-

tiate, it wished to re-nego-

tiate the agreement, but this

was not accepted by the Ameri-

cans.

The main benefits of this are, of course,

sharp improvements in technology even

before the Government £40m investment

scheme speeded the programme up indicates

a confidence that has been totally missing for several years.

Changes in technology are, perhaps, even

more important to the steel casting industry

—where Weir Group and F. H. Lloyd have

more than half the market between them.

Margins at Weir Group's foundry division,

after a hiccup, improved sharply following

the building of the new Cawton plant.

F. H. Lloyd's margins have also been

improving—albeit at a somewhat lower

level—although capital spending over the

last decade has probably not kept pace

with the real cost of depreciation. Now, how-

ever, Lloyd is to use its apparently stronger

base—foundry profits held steady last year

despite an 8 per cent drop in industry ton-

age—to press on with its £3m investment

programme.

The main benefits of this are, of course,

sharply improved fortunes.

not have always risen in

as and profits in most cases

down up badly on a current

on an historic cost basis com-

plex, Ley's Foundries and

Chamberlin and Hill, and the

of Birmid Qualcast have

proving profits.

the fact that a company such

as felt able to make its first

for a decade, and that

generally were increasing their

take advantage of the recent

pace.

contenders are a

party which sells

to Mecca, a Bir-

which makes elec-

for the modern

pipe, and a Man-

a Yoga Institue

there is a con-

exports sun-lamps

and from Oldham

was rolls sold in

is a Merser-

itself chow mein

and from Craydon

artificial sponge

Taipei and the

from what I've

be an Oxfordshire

copied a Japanese

vase—and Japan.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Strong gilts as 'variable' runs out

Taking their cue from the strength of the gilt market equities turned in a much stronger performance even though trading remained extremely thin.

Dealers said this firmer tone owed something initially at least, to mildly optimistic union comment on the current pay talks and by the close the FT Index was 4.7 up at 446.7, its

Watch for Marley to go ahead now that persistent selling has dried up. The word is that following last month's disappointing interim figures one broker has sold 1m shares in three weeks but has now finished the order. After beating the building industry recession for a long period the group finally succumbed in the current first half with profits off 5 per cent. The shares were a firm 61p.

best level of the day and a full two points better than the 3 pm level.

But it was gilts which stole most of the limelight and here the spur was the early exhaustion of the £400m variable rate stock after little more than three weeks' trading.

Short dates, where the exhausted had most impact, opened one-eighth better and then put on a further quarter, but then eased back on profit-taking to close a net quarter

point ahead. The variable stock ran out at 98.82 but closed at 98.11/16 after some profit-taking.

"Longs" opened brightly and quickly went one-quarter better. Though they subsequently had difficulty holding the higher levels most stocks were still one-quarter ahead by the close. Dealers said that what buying there was came from yield considerations and the absence of further bad news.

In these quiet times it is normal for takeover stocks to be the centre of attention and yesterday was no exception with a more than usual amount of activity.

Two stocks leading the way were that speculative favourite MK Refrigeration which bounded 42p to 180p after terms worth that amount from Charter Consolidated and Newmans Tubes, a firm market this week, which closed 45p to the good at 163p on terms from Ductile Steel.

Dolan Packaging was excited by news that a Canadian slate had been increased giving rise to talk that this may be the springboard to a counter to the Swedish bid. The shares ended 1p ahead at 182p. News that talks were in progress had the "A" shares of Beaverbrook 4p up at 52p. Both Associated Newspapers' "A" 8p to 28p and Daily Mail "A" 8p to 28p shot ahead on their connexion

with the Beaverbrook situation and ahead of figures due soon. Other takeover and speculative stocks to gain ground were Concrete 14p to 182p in the hope of better terms and United Scientific which gained 6p to 162p.

Disappointing production figures for whisky left both Arthur Bell 5p to 215p and Distillers 23p to 136p in lower ground while Irish Distillers were not moved at 88p in spite of higher profits.

Encouraging comment helped Percy Lane to rise 6p to 61p and newcomer LWT closed at 91p.

The strongest of the industrial leaders were Glaxo, up 9p to 522p, ICI which went ahead 6p to 394p and Courtaulds where the gain was 3p to 129p.

The low-level of acceptances of Rolls-Royce Motors' terms and the hope of better things had lorry maker Foden's up 2p for a close of 48p. In electricals nearly trebled profits had MK Electric firm by 11p to 165p. Comment was good for AB Electronics which rose 7p to 109p, Racal continued to find support ahead of figures, rising another 4p to 159p and Plessey added 3p to 81p on further consideration of Tuesday's statement.

In foods J. Lyons was an active market and closed 5p up to 88p. The group has

figures due next week and the test is that they will show a significant improvement with the dividend, though uncovered, being maintained.

Elsewhere in the sector Tesco put on 2p to 35p after figures which were rather better than had been expected. Most had been downgrading their estimates in the days running up to the announcement. Tate & Lyle, whose recent performance has been causing the charmers some concern, held steady at 212p.

In buildings Tunnel rose 2p to 128p in spite of a disappointing second half. News of a closure lowered UDS 2p to 63p on the stores pitch.

Soon BP will have a competitor for the attention of oil investors. Early next month London & Scottish Marine Oil (LSMO) will be making an offer for sale which will have to look good to compete with BP's partly paid shares. The issue should draw attention to both Cawoods and National Carbonising, which both have LSMO interest. The former's yield is off-prompt, but Cawoods' 4 per cent return and 11.8 P/E could have something to offer. Cawoods are now 120p.

In engineers both Arthur Lee on 23p and F. H. Lloyd's 31p to 75p were supported as figures while the group's Bishopsgate eased 1p to 3p after the chairman's comment on the group's difficult times and Evans of Leeds firmed a further penny to 99p after earlier figures.

With dealers anticipating the BP issue being oversubscribed two or three times and the price starting with a 20p premium the shares rose 6p to 89p. Burmah, an active stock, gained 2p to 67p, while ahead of the flotation due next month Lasmo lost 7p for a close of 308p. After a virtual standstill in profits Lankro Chemical lost 10p to 104p but statements helped Bond Street Fabrics at 21p and Durapipe which ended 4p up at 57p.

After hours Priest Mansons added 4p to 67p on news of terms worth 62p cash, Bridgestone's firmer to 12p after BP Chemicals' stake.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's
A. C. E. Malm (I)	1,001,551	6,000,000 (0.22)	6.88 (4.96)	1.81(3.3)	—	(3.02)
Anglo-Tel (I)	7,015,555	2,571,515	—	0.75 (0.75)	26/9	(1.75)
Bond St Fibres (I)	4,581,467	0.15 (0.074)	—	1.76 (1.60)	—	1.76 (1.60)
John Booth (F)	6,015,555	0.23 (0.22)	—	3.2 (1.61)	11/8	4.3 (2.1)
Brown & Tws (F)	38,127,283	3,021,283	15.7 (13.4)	—	—	—
Clifford Snell (I)	0.86 (0.67)	0.06 (0.03)	—	0.15 (0.14)	—	(0.50)
Connex Sct (F)	2,101,000	0.86 (0.04)	5.01 (1.98)	1.62 (1.41)	24/8	2.32 (1.11)
Durapipe Int (F)	1,475,123	0.52 (0.26)	16.91 (12.2)	2.79 (2.54)	2/8	3.65 (3.32)
Dove Group (F)	6,705,000	0.163 (0.101)	—	—	—	—
Irish Distillers (I)	31,125,252	1.71 (1.3)	5.27 (3.62)	1.11 (0.73)	—	(2.37)
Laganave Est (I)	0.22 (0.19)	0.069* (0.066*)	3.53 (3.46*)	—	—	—
Lankro Chem (F)	53,461,423	1.94 (1.91)	15.1 (16.1)	2.68 (2.40)	28/7	5.28 (4.8)
Arthur Lee (I)	33,022,000	1.02 (0.3*)	1.41 (0.72)	0.4 (0.35)	22/7	(1.35)
F. H. Lloyd (F)	63,715,596	5.81 (4.1)	11.61 (10.2)	3.2 (2.9)	15/8	4.75 (3.32)
Lowe & Brynn (F)	2,631,16	0.693 (0.04)	9.11 (4.97)	—	4/10	6.61 (6.11)
Mit. Elec. Eng (F)	3,123,233	0.65 (0.21)	2.52 (1.72)	2.6 (3.2)	25/7	3.05 (2.12)
Phillips Prints (F)	3,42,71	0.05 (0.04*)	0.50 (0.48)	—	NII (NII)	—
Scot Amer Inv (I)	1,38,11	0.74 (0.70*)	1.79 (1.77)	2.01 (1.25*)	29/7	2.15 (1.19)
Thermonet Tst (I)	1.38 (1.38)	0.74 (0.70*)	1.79 (1.77)	5.8 (4.0)	—	—
Tunne Edge (F)	33,51,323	6.67 (6.27)	28.5 (27.7)	6.7 (6.1)	1/8	9.78 (8.8)
Utd Spring (I)	10,1,88	0.37 (0.16)	1.38 (0.7)	0.5 (0.42)	22/7	—17.31
Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on peace per share. In the business news dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.54. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. * Loss. † After tax. ‡ To reduce disparity. † Forecast.						

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the Holders of

Government of New Zealand

Twelve Year 6 3/4% Bonds due July 15, 1979

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Bonds of the above-described issue, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Fiscal Agent, has drawn by lot for redemption on July 15, 1977 at 100% of the principal amount thereof through operation of the Sinking Fund, \$1,770,000 principal amount of said Bonds bearing the following distinctive numbers:

2-8 1251	2302	8327	4708	6122	7054	7876	8782	8820	10724	12484	13027	15207	16968	17975	18881
2-9 1275	2314	8345	4805	6154	7082	7882	8771	8823	10742	12494	13069	15268	16979	17985	18892
2-10 1279	2319	8347	4806	6159	7082	7884	8786	8824	10745	12495	13070	15270	16980	17986	18893
2-11 1281	2322	8377	4808	6171	7094	7882	8820	8863	10750	12500	13074	15320	17029	18995	19005
2-12 1285	2326	8381	4809	6172	7095	7884	8787	8825	10752	12502	13076	15322	17031	18997	19007
2-13 1287	2327	8384	4810	6173	7096	7885	8788	8826	10753	12503	13077	15323	17032	18998	19008
2-14 1288	2328	8385	4811	6174	7097	7886	8789	8827	10754	12504	13078	15324	17033	18999	19009
2-15 1289	2329	8386	4812	6175	7098	7887	8789	8828	10755	12505	13079	15325	17034	19000	19010
2-16 1290	2330	8387	4813	6176	7099	7888	8790	8829	10756	12506	13080	15326	17035	19011	19011
2-17 1291	2331	8388	4814	6177	7100	7889	8791	8830	10757	12507	13081	15327	17036	19012	19012
2-18 1292	2332	8389	4815	6178	7101	7890	8792	8831	10758	12508	13082	15328	17037	19013	19013
2-19 1293	2333	8390	4816	6179	7102	7891	8793	8832	10759	12509	13083	15329	17038	19014	19014
2-20 1294	2334	8391	4817	6180	7103	7892	8794	8833	10760	12510	13084	15330	17039	19015	19015
2-21 1295	2335	8392	4818	6181	7104	7893	8795	8834	10761	12511	13085	15331	17040	19016	19016
2-22 1296	2336	8393	4819	6182	7105	7896	8796	8835	10762	12512	13086	15332	17041	19017	19017
2-23 1297	2337	8394	4820	6183	7106	7897	8797	8836	10763	12513	13087	1			

SPECIAL NEWS

Our Lee back over £1m mark half-time as recovery holds

t Arthur Lee & achieves a "noticeable" improvement this year, up by the results months to March rose from £22m while a loss of been turned into of £10.2m. A share is 1.4p up from 0.72p, while dividend is 0.61p gross.

At first time that brought in over since 1974, when made for six £4.1m over, the better this steel and wire rope took for a similar year's current is.

that trading certain products have been a little those experienced of the year. However, still materially those achieved worst of the recess-



Mr H. P. Forder

The board notes that profits are struck after additional depreciation, worked out on the current replacement basis, of over £300,000. They are also exclusive of realised stock

profits, but before national tax relief.

The second half-year usually provides the bulk of profits, with last year bringing in £2.29m. The market was encouraged by the results and raised the group's shares from 23p to 24p.

The loss-making Belgian associate, Aceris Alexis is looking brighter as the steps taken to improve its performance begin to take effect. Also, the associates have contributed a profit of £82,000 to the group's interim results, compared with a loss a year ago of £132,000.

The board says that this reflects the satisfactory trading conditions at Alloy Steel Rods, which is owned half and half with British Steel Corporation.

After some thin trading in the earlier part of 1975-76, Rod Miller's activity picked up towards the end of last year. With the prospects offered by its new developments, Mr Howard Forder, chairman, at the onset of the year looked to fruitful developments.

International
newey hopeful
177

Jean Kuhlmann, a aluminium and oil, expects a further fall in sales and rents, the company Philippe Thomas, director, said.

PUK, recently reported, PUK's range last year of 5 (about £17.5m), of 15.1m francs earnings of parent up, declined in from 1976. The pay an unchanged of 5 francs per

d cash flow rose at the end of cent of which was by foreign sub- 399.4m francs, of which was due its a year earlier.

said PUK's con- during the first of this year rose from the year it gave no figures. estments fell to s. last year from 75, partly because re was inflated by release of a minor Howmet, amount- 300m francs.

any said that it of its own shares a subsidiary at 76 francs to its price recover- and Reuter.

STC
ion of a South group with sales £3.2m a year has ed. It is the purchase of the two companies of Standard Tele- able and Allied. If these deals ice for the end financial year in tech's earnings a have been boosted nt, from the 20.9 d to 37.6 cents.

gian bid
Roché and Com- e, the Swiss phar- group, intends to majority share in ie, Suisse Tintenfabrik. Subject to the of the Belgian roche will make a to shareholders of company within the

o's big loss

AG West Ger- st coal concern, operating lost of over £10m so far. It producing a fit of DM10m for Karl-Heinz Bund, 1. says. The 1976 red with a DM10m 1975. Group sales 300m in 1976, 10,500m in 1975. ssure on prices, settling coal at a ton, Herr Bund could be raised half, only if the improved.

Business appointments

hawcross and Beaumont

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Another flat 12 months faces Lankro

By Our Financial Staff

Lankro Chemicals Group, the sole remaining petrochemical intermediate manufacturer in the country, is facing another year of flat profits.

The year to end-February last saw a substantial increase in raw material prices and margins suffered accordingly. Pre-tax profits edged ahead from £1.91m £1.95m. Although the return on capital is still reasonable at 15 per cent against around 35 per cent in the best years, turnover expanded by over £11m to £53.47m with about half the rise coming through in volume.

In addition to the problems imposed by the dramatic rise in trading petrochemical prices, Lankro also suffered from the suddenly subdued market for phenox herbicides.

This is an important area for the group. It represents almost the only opportunity to integrate backwards into raw materials manufacture. The industrial side of the business worth around £40m of total sales is entirely dependent on heavy petrochemicals, but pre-stocking ahead of an expected fine farming season throughout the Northern Hemisphere, which was eventually ruined by the summer drought, led to heavy dumping. This forced Lankro to cut its prices by a fifth in the second half.

So having absorbed what Mr Peter Russell, chairman, describes as the "shock of making a heavy investment in a small company," Lankro has been "condemned" to extend what it had expected to be two years of static profits by a further 12 months. The investment last year was twofold—backward integration in the United Kingdom agro-chemicals side and a phenox venture in the United States which comes on stream in October.

The United States venture still contains an element of risk but, although phenox herbicide prices will not be tested until this autumn, Mr Russell is confident of a significant margin-restoring increase.

Shareholders of Newmans will receive a dividend of 2.68p for the year to January 31, 1977. Ductile estimates that pre-tax profit for the year to end-June will be at least £5.7m, against 24.6m.

SE look at dealings in Newmans before bid

By Ashley Drucker

Shares in Newmans Tubes which rose strongly on Tuesday went racing ahead yesterday on news of an agreed bid worth a total of some £5m from another Midlands group, Ductile Steels.

The Newmans' directors and family trusts control more than 50 per cent of the capital.

Meanwhile, the Stock Exchange is taking a preliminary look at share dealings in Newmans before the announcement of the bid to decide whether a formal investigation is warranted.

The shares, after a 15p rise overnight, jumped 15p yesterday before the statement.

The terms provide a big windfall for Newmans shareholders. Ductile's offer is a shares-and-cash mix valuing each Newmans' ordinary at 16.6p against

Tuesday's closing price of 11.6p: with the terms for every six Newmans, either five Ductile ordinary, plus 384p cash, or 924p cash.

The cash alternative place a value of 16.6p a share. The share-and-cash offer puts a total value of £5.8m on Newmans and the cash alternative some £5.4m.

In the light of the under-takings given, acceptance of the cash alternative will amount to at least 40 per cent of the capital.

Maximum acceptance of the share-and-cash offer would involve the issue of 1.65 million Ductile shares.

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Classic Purbeck reply to Singlo

It is now the turn of Mr David Pinfent, chairman of Purbeck Group, the old Bandage Holdings to hold the stage in his fight to stop fellow tea producer Singlo from taking over.

Singlo is offering five of its own shares and one 12 per cent convertible preference share of 50p for every two shares in Purbeck. There is also a cash alternative of 50p cash a share.

In his latest letter to shareholders, Mr Pinfent forecasts trebled pre-tax profits of £765,000 for the year to September, thanks to expensive tea, record crops and six months of Purbeck Ceramics. The dividend is dead to double to 10.7p gross. For good measure, more than 45 per cent of Purbeck's capital is opposed to Singlo's offer.

The letter says that last December Mr D. M. Stocock, chairman of Singlo (and a director of Purbeck) suggested to his other directors that Purbeck buy Singlo. The proposal was rejected.

Singlo has not paid dividends in two of the last five years, in contrast to Purbeck and on the new figures Purbeck's shareholders would suffer a loss of 15 per cent by accepting Singlo.

Purbeck apparently has little time for Singlo's diversification outside tea, and can see no economies in putting together

is being raised from 1.92p to 3.08p gross. This increased dividend is intended to reduce the disparity between the interim and final payments and was forecast by the chairman. The net asset value per share at May 31 was 73.4p, compared with 60.4p 12 months earlier.

Tozer Kemsley component

At the annual meeting of Tozer Kemsley & Millburn (Holdings), the chairman, Mr Kenneth Thorogood, told shareholders that he would make it clear that in 1977 he expected a "satisfactory result". While this may not be reflected in the first half, he was not implying that this period will be poor, but that the first-half's results are seldom the half of the whole as some of Tozer's activities produce seasonal profits.

Recovery continues at Bond St

The second-half recovery continues at Bond Street Fabrics, with a jump in pre-tax profit for the six months to March 31, from £74,000 to £151,000. Which is on a turnover down from £4.67m to £4.58m. This pushes margins up from 1.58 to 3.29 per cent.

Throgmorton Trust at £1.15m

In the half-year to May 31, pre-tax revenue of the Throgmorton Trust rose from £1.09m to £1.15m. The interim payment

Chairman's offer for Priest Marians

Mr M. U. Rosenbaum, chairman of Priest Marians Holdings, is making offers to buy the company's ordinary and preference shares.

The offer is being made in accordance with Rule 24 of the Takeover Code. The terms are: 62p cash for each ordinary and 35p cash for each preference. The offers will be unconditional.

They value the ordinary capital at £94,000 and the preference at £26,000. Mr Rosenbaum and his wife own shares which together total about 422 per cent of the voting capital.

Certain other shareholders, including the present directors, together own 30,689 ordinary and 3,000 preference shares.

The total holdings of Mr and Mrs Rosenbaum and their other shareholders are about 64.6 per cent of the voting capital.

United States and Europe of \$50m Ito-Yokado Co 6 per cent convertible debentures, due August 31, 1992, at a price of 104 per cent. A.P. Dow Jones.

HARTLEY BAIRD
Hartley Baird has disposed of Hartley International, a 25 per cent ownership in £5,000 cash. Draft accounts to April 30 last show net assets attributable to Hartley International at £5,003.

GM ACCEPTANCE
General Motors Acceptance Corp. has filed a registration statement with the Securities & Exchange Commission for \$100m of eight-year notes and \$200m of thirty-year debentures.

ASHLAW STEEL
Ashlawn Steel & Engineering rolling mill designers and engineers is to commence all its administration and production activities on site at Tinsley, Sheffield, which was bought from Sulzer Bros. (UK).

Business appointments

Sir Alan Dawtry is named Sperry Rand chairman

Sir Alan Dawtry, retiring chief executive of Westminster City Council, is to join the board of Sperry Rand as chairman.

Mr Mark Gent is to become executive deputy chairman of The GECI Corporation when Mr Keith Anderson retires in July. Mr Anderson will remain on the board as a non-executive director.

Mr C. F. L. Proctor has been appointed to the board of Trust House Forte.

Mr Mark Litman has been made a non-executive director of Granada.

Mr E. L. Henry and Mr A. T. B. Stoddard have been appointed directors of Selection Trust. Mr C. B. Forgan and Mr E. J. T. Gouldie have retired.

Mr Douglas Morphet becomes a director of Bristol Estate. Sir Robert Black and Mr Edward Webb have retired.

Mr J. F. G. Emma has been appointed managing director of Estates House Investment Trust. Mr A. G. Mackenzie becomes an alternate director to Mr Emma and Mr J. F. G. Emma.

MK Elec leaps from doldrums in breakthrough to over £6m

By Ray Maughan

The second half-year usually provides the bulk of profits, with last year bringing in £2.29m. The market was encouraged by the results and raised the group's shares from 23p to 24p.

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Still recovering from the hefty knock to profits in 1975-76, Dublin-based Irish Distillers reports pre-tax profits 24.8 per cent up at £1.7m for the year to March 31. Turnover expanded by 23.4 per cent to £31.19m. The figures were close to market expectations and the shares closed unchanged at 1.68p yesterday.

Not surprisingly, the board expects continued growth in the second half-year. As the first six months trading in Christmass is always the most important, these profits will not be repeated in the last half. But, £1.2m pre-tax is likely, which

would make a record £3.9m for the year, compared with the previous year's £2.08m.

Meanwhile, the interim payment, net, is going up from 7.3p to 11.1p. If higher second-half profits materialize, the final £1.64p net last time will be increased, promise the board.

This group was formed in 1966 by the merger of John Power & Son, Dublin Distillers & Cork Distillers. Recently it bought a majority

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